

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 463.—VOL. XVIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE EXCISE DUTY ON PAPER.

THE year has opened with a large financial surplus, and the doors of the Treasury are besieged by a crowd of over-taxed and eager applicants for relief. Each of them is injuriously affected by some particular impost out of the many that press upon the collective energies of the people, and each is perhaps more anxious for the repeal of the one that is felt to be individually oppressive, than for the general re-consideration of the whole subject with a view to national rather than to partial benefit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will have hard work to defend his "surplus" from their combined attacks. We hope that more wisdom will govern his councils than he exhibited when he was last placed in the enviable position of a tax-repealer. His surplus is large enough to enable him to satisfy many of the applicants, and to grant substantial, not illusory relief.

The four most prominent of the oppressive taxes that will be brought under his notice, are the Property and Income-Tax, the Window Duty, the Soap Duty, and the Paper Duty. A strong case can be made out against each of them. It may be asserted that the Property and Income-Tax was temporarily imposed to meet a casual deficiency, and that in justice it ought to be immediately repealed, now that the necessity which produced it is no longer in existence. Far be it from us to attempt to weaken the force

of this argument. We admit it to the fullest extent. With regard to the Window Tax and the Soap Duty, they are taxes upon the public health and comfort; and the first of the two operates most injuriously upon the amenity of our homes, and our enjoyment of the air and light of heaven. The Excise Duty upon Soap, besides being an interference with trade, is to some extent a tax upon cleanliness. There is no reason in the world, that we are aware of, why either of them should be retained, except that they are productive. We have not a word to urge in their behalf, and shall rejoice if they be forthwith swept away, even if the country should be taxed in some other manner to make up the deficiency which their abolition might cause.

The Paper Duty, which we have mentioned last, seems to us, however, so immeasurably more injurious than any of the other three, that we would urge its immediate abolition, in preference to any or all of them. Even were there a deficit, instead of a surplus, it ought to be repealed; and we trust that the gentlemen who have taken advantage of the present condition of the national income to put forward a claim in behalf of untaxed paper, will occupy the high ground upon the question which they are entitled to assume. The accidental plethora in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's money-bags may render it easier for the Government to yield upon this point than might otherwise have been the case; but it must never be forgotten that the tax is so

impolitic, so bad, so unjust, so mischievous, in every possible way, that its abolition would be the imperative duty of a wise and far-seeing Government, even if it were in distress for want of money. Were human ingenuity exhausted to discover a tax that could commit more serious mischief on a free and civilised people than the tax upon paper, it would fail to find one; unless, perhaps, it were an excise duty upon quartern and half-quartern loaves. Next to such an odious tax as that would be, it is difficult to imagine an impost more directly injurious to all, except the very rich, than the Duty on Paper. We proceed to show how multifarious are the evils which it causes, and how many claims—each different, and each sufficient—may be urged for its immediate abolition.

In the first place, let us consider how the tax affects the manufacturer and the labourer, and how much it interferes with the trade and industry of the people. Paper is made of a material that, of itself, is but of little value. Not above two-fifths of the cost of production go for the rags, or the refuse cotton of which it is manufactured, and for the construction, and wear and tear of machinery. All the rest goes for labour. Raw cotton, a short time ago, was burdened with a duty of five-sixteenths of a penny per pound, which was repealed because it was supposed to interfere injuriously with the cotton manufacture. The refuse of cotton, which cannot be employed for any useful purpose except for paper-making, is taxed, although cotton itself is free. The law allows any one to burn other-



ENGLISH PROTESTANT PLACE OF WORSHIP AT ROME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

A crowded meeting took place on Thursday evening at the London Tavern, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might seem advisable for obtaining the abolition of the tax upon paper. Shortly after seven o'clock the chair was taken by Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P.; and among the gentlemen on the platform we observed Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P.; Peter Northwick, Esq.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; Mr. John Cassell, Mr. C. Reed, Mr. P. Barnes, Mr. Thomas Burgess, Mr. J. Holyoake, &c.

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literature generally among the people. A reference to the Crystal Palace, and the objects for which it was built, elicited applause, followed by laughter and hissing from some of the persons present; and Mr. Cowan concluded by expressing a hope that, now the subject had been taken out of the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and brought before the House of Commons, they would amend in a considerable degree the objects they had in view.

Mr. John Cassell moved the first resolution. He was anxious for the repeal of these taxes, not only because it interfered with the labour and industry of the people, but also because it prevented a more general diffusion of information among the people. The resolution was as follows:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the duty on paper is emphatically a tax upon skill and industry, as it increases the cost of an article of general consumption, and limits the field of production, thus interfering with the employment of capital and labour engaged in a great variety of trades and occupations, and affecting less directly, but most injuriously, the interests of the public at large; and that in its effects it is vexatious and unequal, necessarily creating delays and difficulties in the way both of the manufacturer and the consumer.

which called to call attention of the meeting to the large number of trades and occupations which were intimately connected with the paper trade. He found in a Birmingham paper that there were a large number of the manufacturers of that town employing a vast quantity of paper and pasteboard, and that the value of the paper consumed in the town of Birmingham was estimated as amounting to £260 daily, at the rate of 14s. per lb. He complained of the injustice of compelling parties to pay duty upon paper used for printed books, pamphlets, or almanacs, no drawback being allowed upon the large quantities of paper consumed in the printing of newspapers, and in the printing of books and loss to those connected with the manufacture and consumption of paper, he took his stand upon the higher ground of its interfering so materially with the diffusion of literature and knowledge among the people, that he would not be deterred by the small amount of duty which might be levied, but would not be abandoned until they saw the press of that country entirely free. (Cheers.) He pointed out the injurious operations of the tax upon the publications issued by himself, and although he had been said that the repeal of these taxes would be a great boon to the poor, he said that he would not be so ready to deny it. (Hear, hear.) He believed there never was a time when there was so much a spirit of enquiry abroad among the working-classes. (Cheers.) If they could only obtain cheap publications, he was satisfied the artisans and mechanics would be enabled to read the most valuable and interesting works in taverns and ale-houses. (Loud cheers.) Seeing the universal demand that prevailed upon this subject, he did not see how the Government could reject the appeal. Having pointed out the great increase that had taken place in the consumption of paper, he asked the question, if the duty was to be retained, what would be the amount of increase if the duty was abolished? He should conclude by assuring them that he would use all his efforts to promote the actual advancement of the class from which he had himself sprung. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peter Northwelle seconded the resolution. They had assembled that evening to ask the Government whether they meant to release the industry and manufacturers of that country from the oppressive Excise regulations under which they were labouring. Branches of the Union had been called upon them to raise a pledge given to the public so far back as the time of the late Mr. Henry Parrell's Excise Committee. (Hear, hear.) That committee had recommended the repeal of three most obnoxious ones, namely, glass, spirits, and tobacco; and those articles had been already repealed from the duty; and the third—the most important—had been already repealed from the excise. (Hear, hear.) As the chairman had well expressed it, they now proceeded from Downing-street to Downing-street's master—the people of England. The tax upon paper was one of the heaviest of all others in that, the most important branch of the Union. (Hear, hear.) It was a heavy burden on material itself was of little value. (Hear, hear.) It was a heavy burden on labour and life. He instanced the case of cotton, upon which 8-16ths of a penny per pound, or about 7 or 8 per cent., of its value, was considered so oppressive that the Government took it off, while paper was taxed at 10s. to the amount of 10s. to the hundredweight. And if that was so, the people spoke out that tax would be continued. It was estimated that if the tax were abolished no less than 500,000 additional hands would be employed in the country, and the number of unemployed persons would increase. Would it not be better to do this than counsel, as they might read every day, these 500,000 persons to go across the broad Atlantic and seek their fortune? Was there any other way in which they could be employed? (Cheers.) There was another objectionable tax which he might name, the tax upon newspapers—(cheers)—which was also an indirect tax upon knowledge. He trusted they would all be unanimous in their demand for the abolition of this tax, here.

Mr. Ruffley, from the body of the meeting, wished to know whether the business of the meeting was to be confined to the objects embodied in the resolution, or, if it were, it was his intention to move an amendment. The chairman said the business of the meeting was confined to the objects embodied in the notice calling the meeting. (Cheers.) The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers.

Peter moved the next resolution. It was intimated to them by the chairman that the manufacturers, as a body, were opposed to the repeal of the tax; but he felt satisfied that the public would not submit to be controlled by what was merely a class interest. (Cheers.) His objection to the tax was embodied in the resolution he had to submit to the meeting, and he thought it would be well to state the grounds of his objection, namely, the impediments it threw in the way of the education and knowledge of the people. (Cheers.) He need only refer them to the opinions of the noble Lord, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the noble Lord, the Earl of Grey, in support of the abolition of the tax, and he should conclude by submitting the resolution.

That this meeting be further of opinion that the duty on paper, by adding to the cost, and consequently increasing the price of books, newspapers, and periodicals, impedes the progress

Mr. Horatio Ingram seconded the resolution. As a late laborer and master of the printing press, he had long been a student of the manufacture of paper, he could assure them that all the evils and inconveniences referred to by the previous speakers were far understated. (Hear, hear.) He could refer particularly to the production of cheap works, which could, he had no doubt, be produced at one-half their present price, if the duty on paper was reduced to one-half its present price. He had a large experience, as consuming many tons of paper per week, and he could, therefore, speak with authority on this point. He gave his hearty support to the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Holyoake begged the permission of the chairman to move an amendment. His object was rather to enlarge and extend the terms of the resolution that had been moved, than to move any real amendment. The purport of his amendment was to include the "spread of the advertisement duty and the stamp upon newspapers." (Cheers.) "The great advantage of this amendment of great value, it was of still more importance that the people should have that political knowledge which would protect them from political oppression, and maintain their political liberties." (Cheers.) So long as these taxes were retained, the people would be oppressed, and the spread of a newspaper, (Hear, hear.) Having urged upon the meeting the great advantage of this amendment upon enlarging the terms of the resolution, and thereby taking it out of the mere category of a trade question, and elevating it to the dignity of a great public

first, he concluded amidst loud cheers by submitting his amendment. The additional section of the amendment, which he did because, in the first place, he was not sure of the result of the vote, and, secondly, because, so long as the penny stamp was retained, the working-man could not obtain a newspaper. Rightly or wrongly—foolishly or mischievously—the working-man would interfere with politics. (Loud cheers.) Whatever the result might be, the working-classes would have something to do with the laws that would be made. His third ground was, that the law was so unjust, that he could not inform his constituents of its provisions and duties. Mr. Collett concluded in these words: In replying to the amendment, I have

The chairman said he should be disposed to take up the motion that had just been submitted as an addition rather than an amendment, and would put it in that shape to the meeting, concurring entirely, as he did, in the views of its supporters.

Mr. Milner Gibson being appealed to by Mr. Collett, explained the grounds upon which he had, in the last session of Parliament, advocated the repeal of the duty on paper, the stamp on newspapers, the advertisement duty, and the tax on foreign books. He was glad the addition had been proposed, as these taxes were always linked together. He was for cheap newspapers; and if the Government were the farmer, or good for trade, why should it not be good for newspaper proprietors? (Cheers.) Let the Government disguise it as they might, he believed there was a latent fear of diffusing political knowledge among the people. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution, as amended, was then put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Edwards moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly seconded, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Cowan briefly returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

ENGLISH PROTESTANT PLACE OF WORSHIP AT
ROME

amongst the various points of discussion raised by the recent agitation on the Papal Aggression," the question of the character of the toleration accorded to the Protestant religion in Rome has been mooted; and from the fact the English Chapel being outside the walls of the city, it would seem to be inferred that that external situation has been imposed as a mark of degradation on an antagonist church, by the bigotry of ecclesiastical statesmen.

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the head-quarters of Catholicism, is due rather to the absence from Rome of any public functionary accredited from this country who could with propriety make a representation in the proper quarter on the subject—Great Britain being the only State recognizing the comity of nations, which has no diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

Until the Court of Rome, the Italian residents at Rome had no fixed place of worship; prayers being read on Sundays, sometimes at one private residence and sometimes at another, according as suited convenience. They at length, on procuring a great site, and its proximity to the English quarter, fixed upon a large building, which they purchased, and converted into a church, and, in an apartment in which they considered of sufficiently capacious dimensions to afford accommodation to the increasing numbers of the congregation, which in the year 1790, they dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This building, which had been previously used as a granary, was accordingly fitted up, and, on the 20th of the above year, for the purpose, with the consent of the Roman Government, which accorded, either as a guard of honor, or to preserve order in the neighborhood, a military band to watch and wait at the entrance every Sunday, during the hours of service.

The interior of the "Chapel" thus dedicated, at the very threshold of the Vatican, for the religious uses of the descendants of the men who, having thrown off its authority, had most fiercely defied its thunders in the day of the Italian political strife—a standing protest, as it were, against its spiritual pretensions!—is a room of the most modest and unimposing of its form is oblong, and it contains a pulpit, reading-desk, and communion-table, together with seats and benches for the congregation. The floor is covered with straw, over which is laid a carpet, according to the Roman fashion, to insure warmth. There is always a vergier in attendance to direct the worshippers to their seats, which are marked by prayer-books, testaments, &c., and give what other attendance, such as the organist or the congregation may require, and this official, oddly enough, is quite invisible.

The service of the Chapel is only maintained during the season—that is, from the commencement of October to the end of May—the English, along with the other fashionable visitors of the Eternal City, invariably migrating to some cooler retreat during the sultry months of summer.

In the engraving, the Chapel is seen in the foreground, with the sentinel at the door; the city-gate in the centre is the Porta del Popolo, which forms the main entrance to the city from the north; the ancient Flaminian gateway, which spanned the Flaminian Way as it entered the city, is another Flaminian gate, not exactly the same, the Flaminian Gate having been a few yards more to the east. The present appearance is due to Emperor Honorius, at the close of the fourth century. The present appellation is due to the emperor Constantine, who erected a great *fountain*, seen in the illustration—is due to the genius of Michael Angelo, of which, however, it forms by no means a worthy monument. It is a lofty columnar edifice, composed of three orders, the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, in order, in pairs, the intercolumniations of which are filled with statues of St. Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. Through the gateway is seen the Piazza del Popolo, where stands the Egyptian obelisk, and churches—one of the finest public squares in Europe.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

As the fear of the Republic fades away in the minds of public men in France, the inherent weakness of that incongruous compound of heterogeneous politics—the “party of order”—as the majority in the Legislative Assembly is most inappropriately called, begins to display itself in purposeless disputes and divisions, and paltry intrigues, and petty plots, which excite a disorder amongst our neighbours with a luxuriance of growth peculiar to the political soil of that country, and which produce no other fruit than contempt and hatred for all constituted authority.

the disgraceful affair of the conspiracy of the spy Allais, which we noticed last week, has terminated, so far as that misdeed is concerned, in the execution of the charge of making false and calumnious denunciations, and his condemnation to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 300 francs, and the payment of the costs of the proceedings. The Government has also passed a bill of the Legislative Assembly, whose very questionable character, notwithstanding support which he gave Allais throughout the whole business, notwithstanding all the precautions that this conscienceless scoundrel, it may be thought that I should say, this traitor, took to avoid the desire at any cost to thwart the Ministry and snub the President of the Republic, from whom the majority has for the present thought fit, from some unaccounted, accordingly, to arrest itself in hostility—was too strong to be resisted by the Ministry. The President of the Republic, however, has refused the retention of M. Yon in the service of the Assembly was referred, reported in favour of his being retained in his office; but M. Yon, notwithstanding this decision, finding his position so untenable, that he sent in his resignation on Tuesday, and was accordingly relieved of the exercise of his authorities on Tuesday. The ill-feeling that has sprung out of the matter between M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, and Louis Napoleon, is, notwithstanding this decision, continued at the official reception at the Elysee on Tuesday evening, when M. Dupin, in the presence of the President, having assured the President of the Republic that all the acts of the Assembly as well as those of its *Bureau*, were inspired by a profound attachment for the person of the President, and a warm desire to preserve a good understanding with him, M. Dupin, in the presence of the President, said, in a tone of friendly exclamation, "I must believe it, M. le President, because you say it." The President of the Republic, in his reply, thus addressed the President of the Assembly— "You and I, each in the limits of our attributes, must endeavour to preserve the tranquillity of the Republic, and to support the Government, as it is by the constitution, without encroachment by the one power on the other; do not insist on the prerogative of my powers, but I do insist, when I shall refer to the people the power which I have received from it, to restore it intact to the people, and to leave to the Government the power which it has received, and it would blame the one of the two powers which would attack the other."

Another cause of collision between the authorities has been created, by the arrest for debt of M. Mauguin, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who was arrested by the gendarmes of the Prefecture of Police, on 15th March, 1889, and carried to the throne. M. Mauguin was arrested for a sum of 105fr. He urged his non-liability to arrest, on the ground of his being a member of the National Assembly, and demanded to be taken *ad referre* before the President of the Civil Tribunal, who, on the 16th March, 1889, refused to do so, on the ground that the law, the constitution of 1848 not having reproduced the provision of the Charter of 1830, by which members of the legislative body were protected from arrest during the session, and for six weeks preceding and following it, this decision created a serious breach of the law. The President of the Civil Tribunal, and some even of the members of the majority, complained loudly of the conduct of the Tribunal, and declared that the inviolability of members of the Assembly was a principle of public law, which the Tribunal, however, supported the decision of the law court, and thus committed a grave breach of the inviolability to the privileges of the Assembly; and the Assembly, to be avenged, passed a resolution, directing M. Mauguin to be immediately set at liberty, and the Assembly, on the 17th March, 1889, declared, despite the will of the Government and the decision of the law authorities.

GERMAN STATES.

The Free Conferences of the plenipotentiaries of the German Powers at Baden have begun, but nothing has yet been effected towards an adjustment of the questions at issue, beyond the settlement of preliminaries.

M. de Bonst, the Saxon Minister, presided at the first meeting, on the 27th inst., at the Brühl Palace, and declared that the Conferences were opened under the joint direction of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, who had selected him (M. de Bonst) to act as chairman.

On the same day (the 27th ult.), the Elector of Hesse returned to his capital (Cassel), and, amidst the parade of Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and Heisian troops, and the sullen gloom and silence of his subjects, once more took up his abode in his palace.

With respect to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein, we learn from Vienna, under the 29th ult., that Austria and Prussia had resolved to march against Holstein, and that the Federal troops would immediately pass through the Prussian frontier for that purpose. The accounts from Berlin of the 30th ult. confirm this statement, and advices from Cassel and Frankfort of the 31st, announce that the Federal troops have already begun their march upon Holstein; they are to proceed by way of Magdeburgh.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from New York are to the 21st ult., and are of considerable interest. The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the act of Congress fixing the Texas boundary is in full force and effect. This shows that Texas acquiesces in the slavery compromise of last session. On the other hand, the proclamation of Secretary Seward, for the prevention of emigration, the Senate having passed a bill for that purpose, and giving 200,000 dollars for military purposes. It is not likely, however, that anything will come this way, for all the forts in the harbour of Charleston are fully manned with the regular government, and 100,000 volunteers could be raised in the adjoining states in a day. The President has also issued a proclamation, in reply to the inquiry of the Governor of South Carolina, mandating the reasons for sending troops to the garrisons of that state, replied to, being Commander-in-Chief of the navies and armies of the United States,

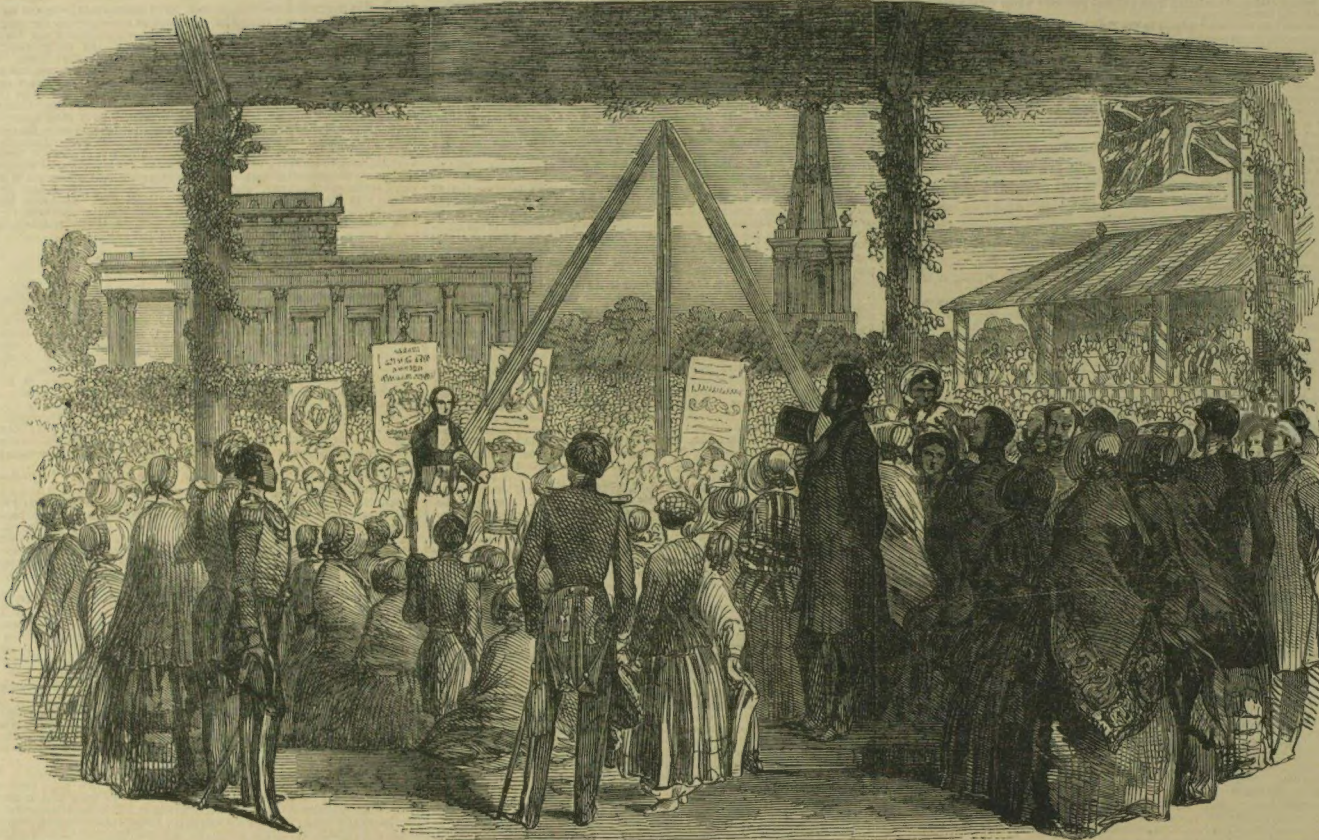
of the country, and accountable for the manner in which he performed his duties, as Secretary of the Treasury, and as President of the Government of the United States. The report, in accordance with the President's recommendation, contains a revision of the tariff, the adoption of specific duties in all cases where they can be applied, and a home valuation substituted in other cases for the present foreign valuations; and, in the event of the rejection of these, the substitution of a higher rate than the present one upon goods imported from England, in order to tend to the accomplishment of one object—namely, the protection of the New England manufacturers and the Pennsylvania iron masters.—It is the revival of our old Protectionist policy which has been always advocated by Mr. Webster, and it is the only means of increasing the revenue without the pretext of guarding against fraud. The whole change is so simple, and so easily effected, that a large number of appraisers and other officials, who will, according to the usage

ENGLISH PROTESTANT PLACE OF WORSHIP AT

ROME.

AMONGST the various points of discussion raised by the recent agitation on the Papal Aggression," the question of the character of the toleration accorded to the Protestant religion in Rome has been mooted; and from the fact the English Chapel being outside the walls of the city, it would seem to be feared that that external situation has been imposed as a mark of degradation on an antagonist church, by the bigotry of ecclesiastical statesmen.

without entering upon this " vexed question," we may observe, that the Russians of the Lutheran religion possess a place of worship within the city; and the Americans, who of late years have begun to resort to Rome in larger numbers than was hitherto customary with our transatlantic brethren, have associated, through the judicious interference and great influence of Mr. Cass, the celebrated Statesman of America, with Cardinal Antonelli, in obtaining the sanction of His Emolence, the Cardinal, of the establishment, in the city, of a very heart of the city, of a House of Worship, where Americans, and the Reformed Faith publicly perform Divine service according to the Presbyterian ritual; it would seem that the site of the English Chapel, *extra muros*, which has been instanced as an indignity offered to the Church of England; as



FOUNDING OF A HINDOO FEMALE SCHOOL IN CORNWALLIS-SQUARE AT CALCUTTA.

his office, towards all sects and classes. Indeed, the Jew and Gentile population had every reason to congratulate themselves on his discharge of the duties of his office, in every instance in which their respective interests were brought before him; and his able and impartial administration was a great blessing to the country at large; and no doubt his efficiency at a former period, and his judicious discharge of his duties, will obtain for him the marked notice and favourable recommendation of the representatives of Europe at the Porte, and that we shall soon be enabled to announce his nomination and promotion to some equally important department as that from which he has been only deposed from the necessity of the moment. We must recollect he had not adequate powers at his command at the time, and his conciliatory disposition towards the rebels was more apparent than real; he only hoped thereby to borrow time, throw the evil-disposed off their guard, and keep them in abeyance more by kind words than by threats of intimidation, which he and they knew he had not the means to put into execution, until reinforced from other military *dépôts*, or from Constantinople. It is now fully admitted, that had he adopted any other course, the loss of life and property to all sects, Jew and Gentile, would have been much more, and, probably, the city and castle have fallen into the hands of the rebels and Bedouins.

The recent instructions from his Sublime Highness Abd-al-Medjid—that all civil and military officers throughout the Ottoman dominions should take an oath to discountenance, directly and indirectly, any means hitherto known whereby bribery or corrupt means was known to be had recourse to, so as to interfere with the due discharge of their respective functions, by the heads or subordinates of the different departments of the kingdom—have had a most salutary effect, and have already worked great good for the Turkish Empire. The very apprehension of reports being made on the subject must operate beneficially; and the commissions already instituted, and the cases of fraud and embezzlement detected and punished, have worked a great change. This was very remarkable in the cases inquired into at Damascus lately. Said Pasha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, punished severely some persons who were found guilty of having to a large amount defrauded the Porte in past years; they were put in prison, and their ill-acquired gain confiscated or transferred to the public treasury. It is a pity that Said Pasha is fanatical, for his other acts are much to his praise, and he has done much good;

Mohammedan, and collected by Moslem functionaries, be received in the respective provincial treasuries directly from the heads of the respective sects, Jew or Gentile, and thus doing away with one of the fertile sources of disagreement and dissension heretofore between the Moslems and other sects.

The following is the latest intelligence:—The *Lloyd* states that the conscription at Damascus has terminated without any further disturbances. It is now going on at Homs and Hamah. The newly-appointed Governor of Aleppo has just arrived at Beyrout; he has collected 5000 troops, and intends to proceed to the place of his destination attended by this corps:—“Damascus, Dec. 5th.—The Christians and Jews residing here are living in continual apprehension, lest the Mussulmen population should exercise similar cruelties towards them as recently in Aleppo; but their apprehensions are gradually subsiding, in consequence of the active measures which the authorities are adopting. 5000 more troops will embark at Alexandria, to reinforce the garrison of this city. A public road is being laid made from Beyrout to Damascus.”

FOUNDATION OF A HINDOO FEMALE SCHOOL AT CALCUTTA.

THE very interesting ceremony depicted in the accompanying illustration, (from a sketch by an obliging Correspondent), took place at Calcutta on Tuesday evening, the 6th of November. The scene is Cornwallis-square, where a School for the Education of Hindoo Females is now building by the Hon. Dr. Bethune. The first stone was laid by the Hon. Sir John Littler, the Deputy-Governor of Bengal. His Honour (a High Mason) was assisted by a large assemblage of Masonic brethren, and the Bishop of Calcutta, with a great number of Government officers, and a numerous assemblage of native gentlemen, in the presence of a vast concourse of natives, and of almost all the Europeans in Calcutta. The scene was truly picturesque; and the event is important for the influence it is likely to have on the future destinies of native society.

Sir John Littler first arrived, and, shortly afterwards, the masonic body marched from the General Assembly's Institution to the site of the intended building. Having arrived within a proper distance of the spot, the procession halted, the brethren opened to the right and left, and faced inwards, so as to leave room for the officiating Grand Master, preceded by his standard and sword-bearer, to pass up the centre, followed by the rest, so as to invert the order of procession. When the Grand Master arrived, he received the plans of the building from the builder, Mr. Grey, and presented them to Sir John Littler and the rest of the company for their inspection. The inscription on the plans was then read by the Grand Master, who requested Sir John Littler to descend from the platform, in order to assist at the ceremony, presenting him, at the same time with the silver trowel made for the occasion. The Grand Treasurer then placed two bottles, containing coins and records of the present reign, in cavities prepared for them in the lower part of the stone. The plate was then placed in its bed by Sir J. Littler, the cement was applied, and the stone let down slowly to solemn music. The Grand Master next proved the stone by the square, level, and plumb-rule, which were successively handed to him by the Grand Wardens; after which, the Grand Master said:—“May the Grand Architect of the universe bless this foundation-stone which we have laid, and may we be enabled, by His providence, to perfect this and other virtuous undertakings.” The cornucopia and cup of wine and oil were then handed to the Grand Master as before, who, having poured them on the stone, said:—“May the bounteous author of all good bless this city with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all other necessities and comforts of life.”

Such are the principal details of the ceremony; but we should add, that the officiating Grand Master addressed the company, pointing out the great object for which the institution was intended by its founder—namely, the education of Hindoo females, hitherto kept in ignorance and behind purdahs (i.e. within the walls of the houses), and altogether reduced to the level of domesticity.

The Hon. Mr. Bethune, addressing himself to the Deputy Governor, the Bishop, and the company in general, alluded in strong and feeling terms to the conduct of Baboo Dekhinarajun Mookerjee, and the intelligence and spirit displayed by him in affording his unasked assistance to this good work. This native gentleman expressed to Mr. Bethune his mortification at the thought that the rich gentry of his country should have so small a share in a great national undertaking like the present, expressing his own readiness to advance the cause to the utmost of his power. He at once made a gift to Mr. Bethune, of sufficient land as a site for the proposed school, and which was, after some additional purchases, exchanged for the present more commodious area. Mr. Bethune proceeded to say, that that day they had seen the possession of the land symbolically given, by the delivery of a young “*Asoka*”-tree: that that tree, the “*tree of gladness*,” was, from the gratefulness of its foliage, the surpassing beauty of its flower, and its high estimation among Hindoo men, an appropriate representation of such an institution as he wished to found. He added—that tree was doubly hallowed by its connexion with the name of Sir William Jones, and ought to be held, not only in Calcutta, but in the villages around, as a symbol of female education, “a new tree of liberty to remind us of the bond of fellowship which unites our labours in one common cause.” Mr. Bethune then referred to the aid which the cause of female enlightenment had received from the Bengalee newspapers in Calcutta. He had observed incidents and heard anecdotes which proved to him that now was the true time to commence the great work: he knew that many educated young natives had made and were now making efforts to educate their wives; he had received support and encouragement from all divisions of native society, and he was satisfied that “this generation would not pass away without witnessing a marked and rapid progress in this matter of female education, and a decided elevation in the position of the women of this land in the scale of social existence.” Such is an imperfect summary of this eloquent speech, which concluded with a feeling invocation to the Almighty to protect the work that had been so auspiciously begun, and to grant His blessing on the infant institution.

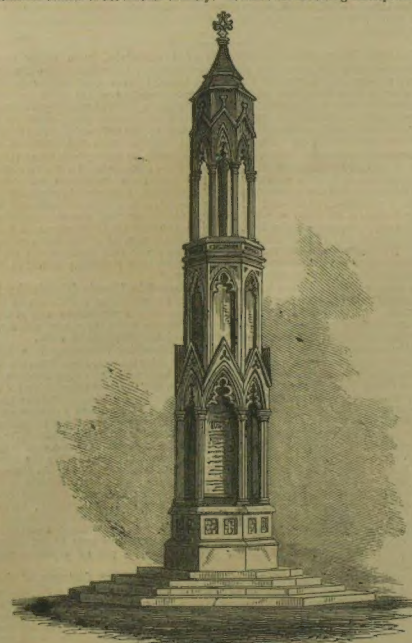
In the *Friends of India*, whence we quote these details, it is observed that Mr. Bethune has sown a seed which will one day bear noble fruit, and that he has chosen the best possible time for the operation. “For years

there has been a movement in native society, before which ancient prejudices are rapidly melting away; and, although we occasionally observe extraordinary instances of retrogression in particular localities, and among particular individuals, the general tendency of the movement cannot be misinterpreted. The great obstacle to permanent advancement has hitherto been the entirely unutilised character of the female portion of native society, which tends to weaken, to a great extent, the liberal principles inculcated by the young at our great Colleges. This evil will be remedied by native female education; and to this great work Mr. Bethune has addressed himself with an earnestness and liberality which do credit alike to his judgment and his heart.”

We understand that the building of this School will cost Mr. Bethune the large sum of £5000. Our illustration represents the hon. gentleman addressing the assemblage at the foundation, on November 6; next to him is the charitable native who has given the site for the School; around them are the decorated Brethren of the Masonic Lodges, with their banners; and the variegated tent contains the musicians of the 10th Regiment. The time is just after sunset; red and blue lights are burning, and throwing the crowd into mystic effect; and the tent in the foreground is filled with company, including officers in uniform, natives in turbans, or white, blue, and red skull-caps; altogether presenting an impressive spectacle.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.

THE colonists of Van Diemen's Land, in testimony of their sense of the mild government of the late Sir Eardley Wilmot, Bart., have lately erected, at Hobart-Town, the Memorial engraved below. The design closely resembles the Eleanor Memorial crosses of the mother country. It bears the following inscription:—



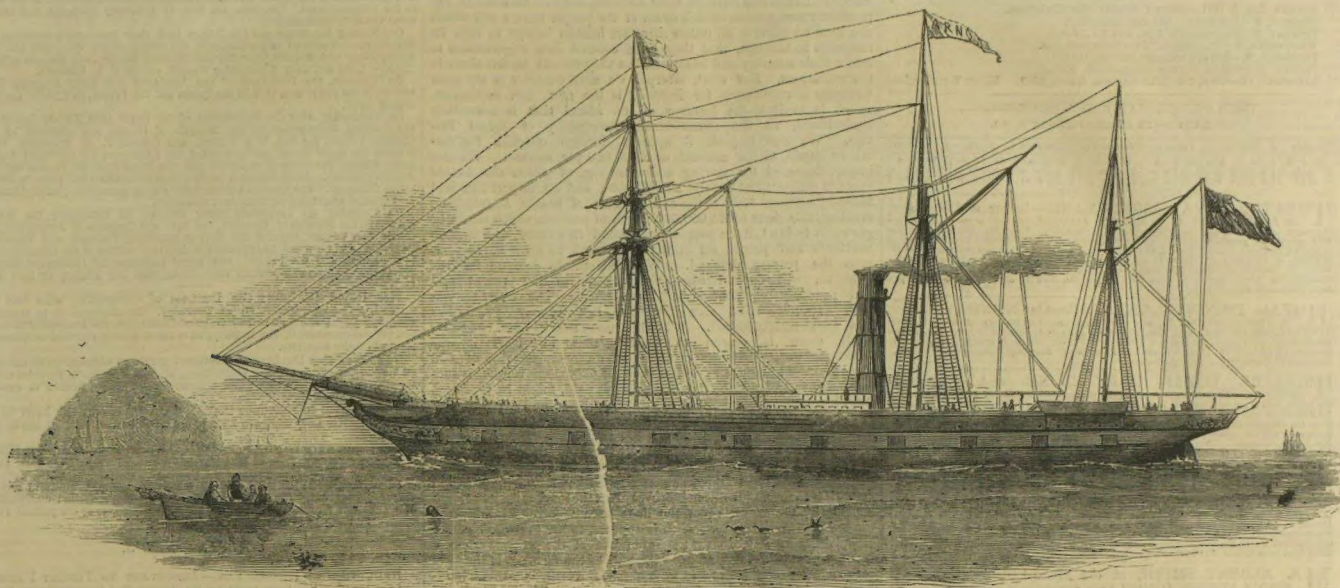
MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.

Underneath are deposited the remains of
SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.,
Of Berks Hall, in the County of Warwick,
Late Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land;
For many years
Member of Parliament for North Warwickshire, and Chairman of the Quarts. Sessions of the
County of Warwick.
Born on the 21st February, 1783.
Died on the 3rd February, 1847.
This Monument is erected as a mark of respect to his Memory,
By public subscription, in the year of our Lord
MDCCLXXXI.



THE PASHA OF ALEPPO.

but his conduct on a recent occasion is highly censurable. The census of Aleppo has already been given in our number of December 7th. The appointment of the late Turkish Ambassador in London to Aleppo must be very desirable, for, judging from his past conduct, we feel satisfied that he goes to his new field of usefulness with every disposition to do his duty impartially and efficiently, and to the full satisfaction of the aggrieved sects, native and European. The active measures adopted by the Porte speak well for the future; and the new law just put in force, for the more equal and efficient collection of the land tax, and the abolition of the poll-tax hitherto levied on the different sects not



THE SCREW STEAMER "ARNO," FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

STEAM TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The accompanying steam-vessel, the *Arno*, just built by Messrs. Reid and Wood, of Port-Glasgow, is stated to be the finest screw steam-ship, in appearance, size, and speed, that has ever appeared in Liverpool, where this description of steamer is fast monopolising the Mediterranean trade.

The *Arno* is a beautiful specimen of Clyde ship-building. She is a tauntly sparred three-masted schooner, rigged man-of-war fashion. Her funnel is cream-coloured, and she has painted ports, which give her hull a light appearance, and make her look more like a sailing vessel than a screw-boat. She has a very handsome stem, terminating in a scroll figure-head, and chastely adorned with carved work. Her quarter is a *chef d'œuvre* of ship-building art, and each gallery is ornamented with a medallion, emblematic of the rise of the river *Arno*. Her stern is decorated with an elegant device, with the arms of Liverpool in the centre, and surmounted by the ship's name, in rays. Her lines are beautifully true, and with a sharp entrance and clean run, combined with a fullness at the waist, give her that rounded side which all handsome vessels must possess. Her deck accommodations are very compact, and have been arranged with an eye to utility in working the ship. Over her main and after hatches she has two well-wrought iron cranes for the purpose of landing or receiving cargo, and by which the boats can be lowered at any moment. She has a fine quarter-deck, upwards of sixty feet long, under which are the main cabins. The engineers are provided for by houses on deck. Her cabins are very roomy, and ornamented with taste and elegance. The walls of her saloon are of painted oak, surmounted by a chaste moulding, relieved with floral carved brackets, all richly gilt. The doors of her state rooms are of highly polished oak, the upper panels decorated with a chaste design in fretwork, backed by crimson satin. Her saloon sofas are upholstered in rich crimson-coloured figured velvet, and are ranged in a circular form in her counter, which is very ample in its proportions. Her other cabins and offices are fitted in a similar style. Her plate service is of massive silver, all the large pieces of which, as also her stone ware, are marked with the ship's name in a novel and artistic device, emblematic of the rise of the river from she takes her name. The light is admitted to the saloon from two cupola sky-lights, with frosted panes, which will subdue the glare of the sun when in more southern climates. Throughout the ship, ventilation and utility appear to have been properly attended to. The *Arno*'s dimensions are:—length over all, 200 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; burthen, 700 tons. Her engines are 150 horse-power, on the direct action principle, made by Messrs. Thompson, of Clyde Bank foundry. The *Arno* is commanded by Captain G. H. Haran, a gentleman who was for some time connected with the British and North American Royal mail steamers, and who has also had considerable experience in the Mediterranean, having served the early part of his profession on those waters. She is the property of Messrs. John Bibby and Sons, and other parties in Liverpool, under the title of the Liverpool and Mediterranean Screw Steam-ship Company, and will be despatched for Italy and Sicily in a few days.

On Saturday, the *Arno* made her trial trip from Greenock to Liverpool, with upwards of 600 tons dead weight of coal on board. The following were the results:—She moved ahead shortly after four o'clock, the paddle-steamer *Admiral*

having a start of about a mile. Passed the Cloch Light at 4h. 22m., and ran from there to the Cumbrae Light in 1 hour and 16 minutes, the distance being sixteen miles, and this against rather a head wind. *Ailsa Craig* was made at 5h. 22m., and her course being now a little more southerly, the wind, which was from W.N.W., began to tell upon her canvass, and the *Maid of Galloway* was reached at 11h. 50m. She was abreast the point of Ayr Light by 1h. 52m., and stopped off the Bell Buoy at 8h. 15m. A.M. on Sunday, the *Admiral* easing for the same purpose just five minutes before, being hardly three-quarters of a mile ahead. Here the *Arno* had to wait more than half-an-hour for want of water, and in the meantime the *Astrolager*, from Constantinople, came up, and, drawing less water, passed over the bar about a mile ahead. The *Arno* moved on after her at ten minutes to nine, and headed her before she reached the *Croody Light*-ship, sailed up to the Skoye, and then returned to its off Glasgow Pier until tide-time, having run the distance from Greenock to the Bell-buoy in sixteen hours and a quarter—an unprecedented passage for a screw-boat.

SCENE IN GILTSPUR-STREET.

A CHARGE of frightful cruelty to a servant-girl has recently been the subject of a most painful magisterial examination at Guildhall, by Mr. Alderman Humphrey. The person charged with this revolting conduct is Mr. Sloane, a special pleader, residing in the Middle Temple; and the servant, Jane Wilbred, formerly an inmate of the West London Union. The report of this case we have reserved until the trial. The commitment of the accused, on Friday last (December 27), gave rise to a burst of popular vengeance, which is here illustrated, for the more emphatically conveying our reprobation of a species of "Lynch Law," which, by acts of terrific violence, would pronounce condemnation before trial. The disgraceful incident represented in the Engraving occurred in the conveyance of Mr. Sloane from the police-office, at Guildhall, to the Compter, in Giltspur-street. The details are as follow:—

Great difficulty was experienced as to how Mr. Sloane should be removed in safety, as the mob seemed rather to be increasing, with the desire to see a man who had rendered himself so singularly notorious. Various expedients were suggested, and a person was despatched to obtain a cab in some part remote from Guildhall, and to drive round by Moorgate-street and Finsbury-street into Basinghall-street, and then wait at the church; and, in the meantime, it was arranged that several policemen were to guard the magistrates' entrance and keep back the crowd from the hall, while Mr. Sloane made a rush into the hall and effected his escape by the back way to where the cab was waiting for him. The cab was kept waiting at the church for a short time, and then Alderman Humphrey thought it advisable to have the cab brought close up to the door, which was accordingly done. An officer was sent down to the Compter with instructions to the governor to have the door open, and everything prepared to afford defendant a ready reception on arriving there. The cab door was opened, and Mr. Sloane (who had only about three yards to go), accompanied by Springate, the gaoler, suddenly rushed out, and was endeavouring to force his

way into the cab, when the mob closed upon them, and, had it not been for the able exertions of Mr. Superintendent Hodgson, Mr. Roe, and about a dozen constables, Mr. Sloane would have been torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. One old woman, we noticed in particular, was making most furious lunges at him with an immense umbrella. With great difficulty Mr. Sloane got into the cab, but the crowd all pressed forward, and with such violence, that both the windows of the vehicle were smashed to atoms, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows, so that in less than two minutes he was so bespattered that it was next to impossible to discover which was the gaoler and which Mr. Sloane. About twenty constables surrounded the cab, and the driver lashed his horse to try and escape the rabble, but they impeded his way so much that he was unable to proceed at any but a rapid walking pace. Two policemen endeavoured to block up the windows by standing on the steps of the cab; but, in spite of their exertions, the gaoler received a smart blow on the face, which was intended for Mr. Sloane. Through some mistake, the vehicle was directed to the Old Bailey, where a crowd of some thousands awaited its coming, and, by the time the cab arrived opposite the Compter in Giltspur-street, the road and every place where standing-room was to be obtained was crowded with one mass of human heads. The policemen were bespattered with filth. They were obliged to use their staves very freely on stopping at the door of the prison; and Mr. Sloane, as soon as the cab door was opened, made one bound on to the pavement, three more took him into the middle of the lobby, and the gate closed behind him, much to the disappointment of the people outside. Shouts, yells, groans, and every imaginable expression of disgust and horror were reiterated by the crowd on the way from the court to the Compter; and even when Sloane was safely inside, they lingered outside, hissing and hooting, and calling upon the turnkeys to turn Sloane out among them, and they would give him what he deserved. Six policemen remained in front of the door for some time, as it was feared that it would not be safe to leave the front door guarded only by the gaoler.

On Saturday Mr. Hamber, the messenger to the Court of Bankruptcy, reported to the court that a bankrupt, named Ephraim Godbolt, had died raving mad that morning. Ephraim and George Godbolt were builders and carpenters, at 14 and 15, College-walk, Chelsea, and on Thursday last were made bankrupts. Notices of adjudication were served upon the bankrupts on Friday evening. The bankrupt Ephraim Godbolt had previously laboured under ill-health; and the fact of having been made a bankrupt produced such a shock upon the nervous system that he expired in a state of raving madness on Saturday morning.

On Saturday night, some expert thieves effected an entrance, it is supposed by means of skeleton keys, into the premises 28, Craven-street, Strand. They removed a large iron chest from its position, and it is conjectured that their efforts to break it open proved fruitless, as they carried off that and its contents, £55 in gold, £31 10s. in silver, several Bank of England notes, and a £5 note of the Old Sarum Bank.

The amount of coinage at the Philadelphia Mint for the month of November, exceeded 4,000,000 dollars. The capabilities of the establishment may be extended to the coinage of 8,000,000 dollars monthly.



CONVEYANCE OF MR. SLOANE TO GILTSPUR STREET COMPTON.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1851.

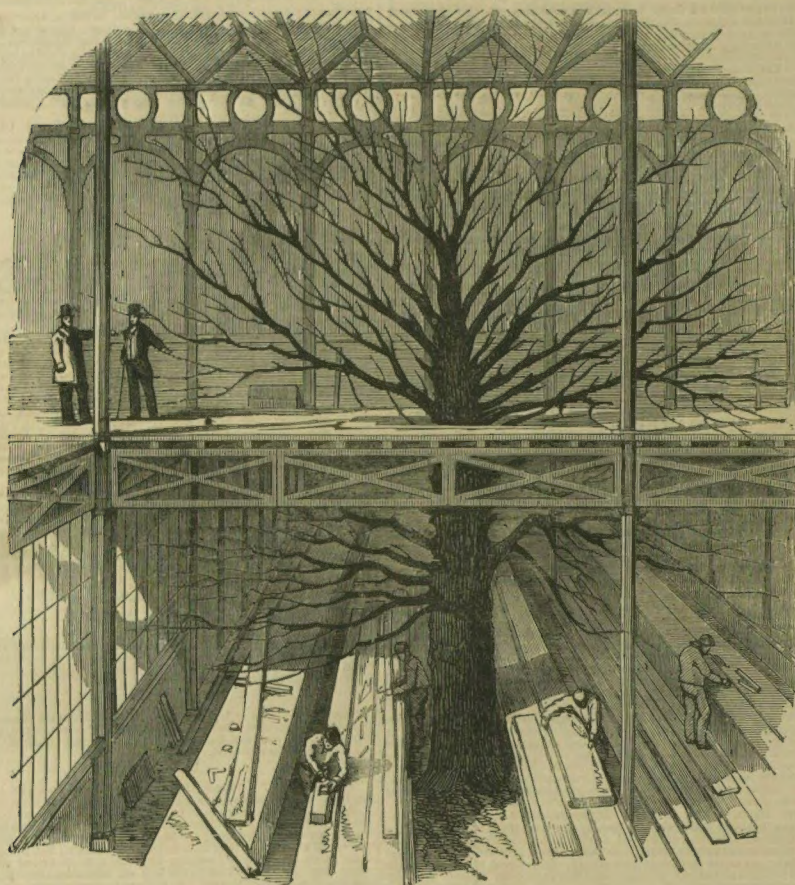
Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

POACHING.—Inchiquin appears to be very prevalent and present in the agricultural districts throughout Scotland. On Monday last four persons were committed for trial by the procurator of Cupar, for having been concerned, on the evening of Saturday, the 14th ult., in a poaching affray on the farm of Woodside, near Dundee, in the parish of Inchiquin, in the county of Perth. The party consisted of eighteen persons; and two policemen, and the gamekeeper of the noble Earl, who tracked them, having endeavoured to apprehend them, the poachers threatened to shoot them. The party were all armed with guns; and the police were obliged to deal with marking several of them so as to be able to identify them afterwards.



ELM TREE IN THE SOUTH-WEST PORTION OF THE BUILDING.

area, is obtained, making altogether an area of flooring equal to about 23 acres.

In reference to the Galleries, Mr. Paxton, in his paper lately read before the Society of Arts, says:—"This extra space is suited for the display of light manufactured goods, and will also give a complete view of the whole of the articles exhibited, with an extensive view of the interior of the building."

Mr. Paxton proposes that powerful magnifying-glasses, on swivels, should be placed throughout the Galleries, at short distances, for commanding a more perfect general view of the Exhibition.

Over each of the Galleries adjoining the central aisle there is an additional tier of girders, so that if, at the *eleventh hour*, additional space be required, two galleries the whole length of the building may be added.

The flooring of all the Galleries consists of 1½-inch deal battens, grooved and iron-tongued: these battens are each 7 inches in width, and are firmly nailed on to the joists, which have a scantling of 7 inches by 2½ inches, and fixed at intervals from centre to centre of 2 feet 6½ inches; trusses are introduced transversely, at intervals of 8 feet

which are 7 inches square, consisting of two pieces, separated by a space of 2 inches, in which space are introduced 1½-inch tension rods, passing through eyes formed in cast-iron saddles. Longitudinal bearers, 9 inches in depth by 8½ inches in width, extend under the joists throughout, supported at either end by a bracket resting on the cross girder.

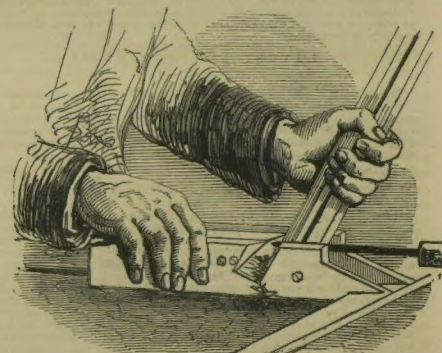
The external sides of the Galleries are enclosed with vertical deal sashes, each 15 feet 2 inches in height, by 7 feet 6 inches in width; occupying the spaces between the deal framed intermediate columns and the iron columns, respectively. The glass in these sashes is the same as that used for the skylights. There are eight squares in width, and each square is 49 inches high, weighing nearly 53½ oz. In order to guard against the injurious effects of storms against so large a surface of glass, exposed to wind and rain, the upright panes are tied together by three round iron tie-rods; and strengthening pieces of deal 7 feet 7 inches long by 1½-inch thick, and of segmental form on the edge, are screwed to the sides of the sashes. The sashes are secured to the columns by three iron clamps to each column.

The water from the adjoining skylights is carried into the "Paxton" gutters, fixed between the lower parts of the columns; and, by the introduction of cast-iron rain-water heads fixed round each column, with opening from the gutters, the water finds its way into the transverse trough gutters, which, being furnished with false bottoms, have a full inclination towards the tops of the hollow columns, which convey it to the iron pipes underground.

The exposed sides of all the Galleries are protected by handsome cast-iron ornamental railing, of a diamond pattern. This railing is placed between the iron columns, and secured to the floor by means of two intermediate open iron vertical standards, with plinths of the same material; the standards are each 8 inches in width. A deal plinth is continued between the standards and columns respectively: this plinth is 4½ inches high, and 1½ inches in thickness. The iron forming the panels is 15-16th inch wide, by ½ inch thick; the iron is turned over both at the top and bottom, and is screwed, in the former case, to the hand-rail, and, in the latter, to the deal plinth: ornamental bosses on diamond-shaped grounds are fixed at the intersections of the diagonal iron bars. The hand-rail is of mahogany, of segmental form, being 3 inches in width or diameter, and 2½ inches deep. The pattern of the railing is well chosen, and gives a pleasing finish to the galleries. In the construction of the sides of the galleries, the operations of the workmen are much facilitated by traversing scaffolds, running each on four small rollers or wheels, planks being laid longitudinally on the top of the floor as tram plates for the same. The length of each of these travelling scaffolds is 24 feet, and the height sufficient to enable the men to fix the gutters and the ornamental frieze.

RAISING THE TRUSSES OF CENTRAL AISLE.

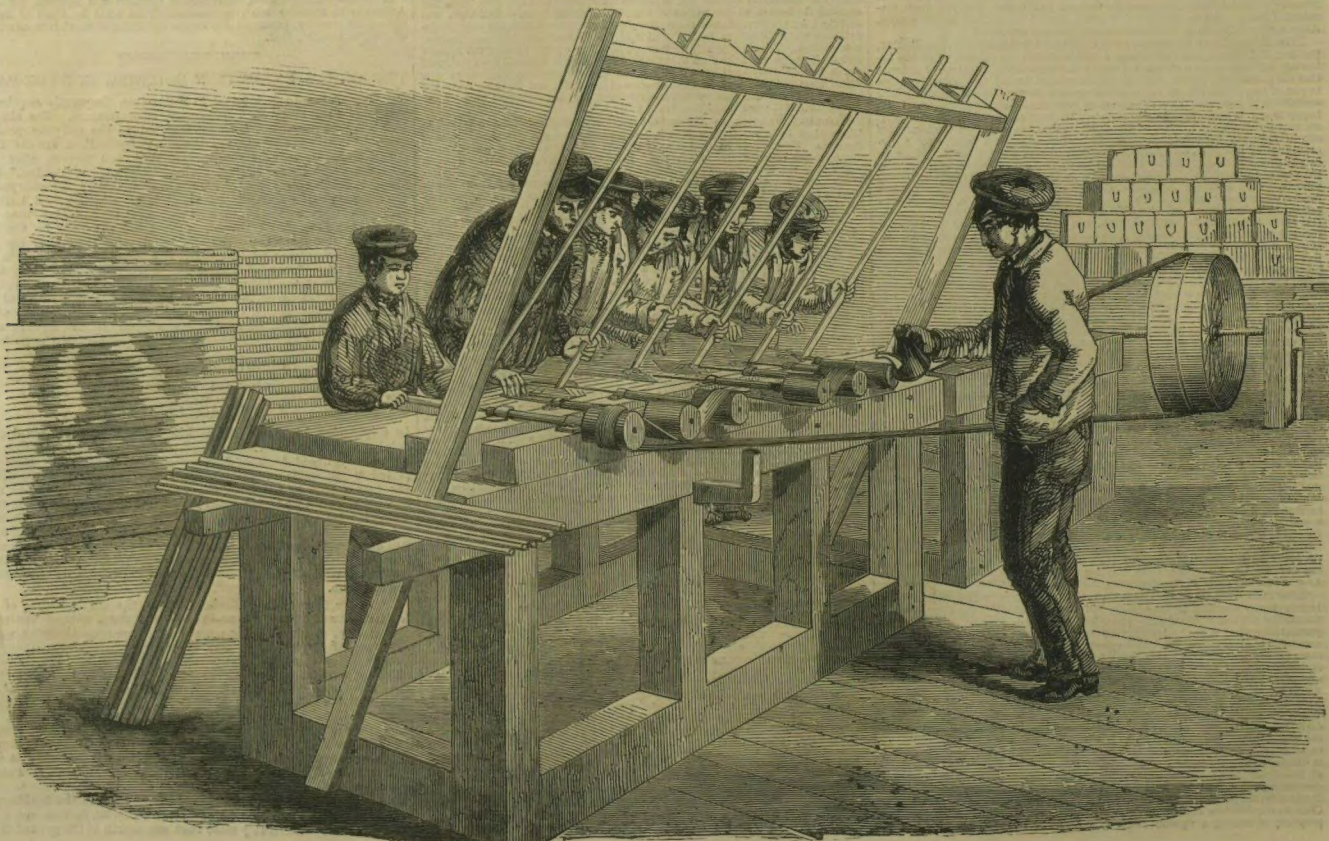
In order to raise each of the 72-foot trusses which support the "ridge and furrow" roof over the central aisle, a stout and tall "derrick," properly rigged with pulley-tackles and guide-ropes, is fixed up midway between the two columns, to which the truss is to be fixed. This derrick consists in the present instance of several fir scaffold-poles firmly bound together, and reaching to a height of about 70 feet above the ground. When the truss is securely attached by means of a stout chain to the rope by which it is to be raised, a signal is given, and the other end of the rope, which passes over a pulley at the top of the derrick, and thence round a leading block at the bottom of the derrick, is attached to a team of six horses: the horses, drawing the rope out "on end," raise the truss in a few minutes nearly to the position it is destined to occupy; but the whole process of moving the derrick from one intermediate point to another, and securely fixing the truss and entirely completing the operation of fix-



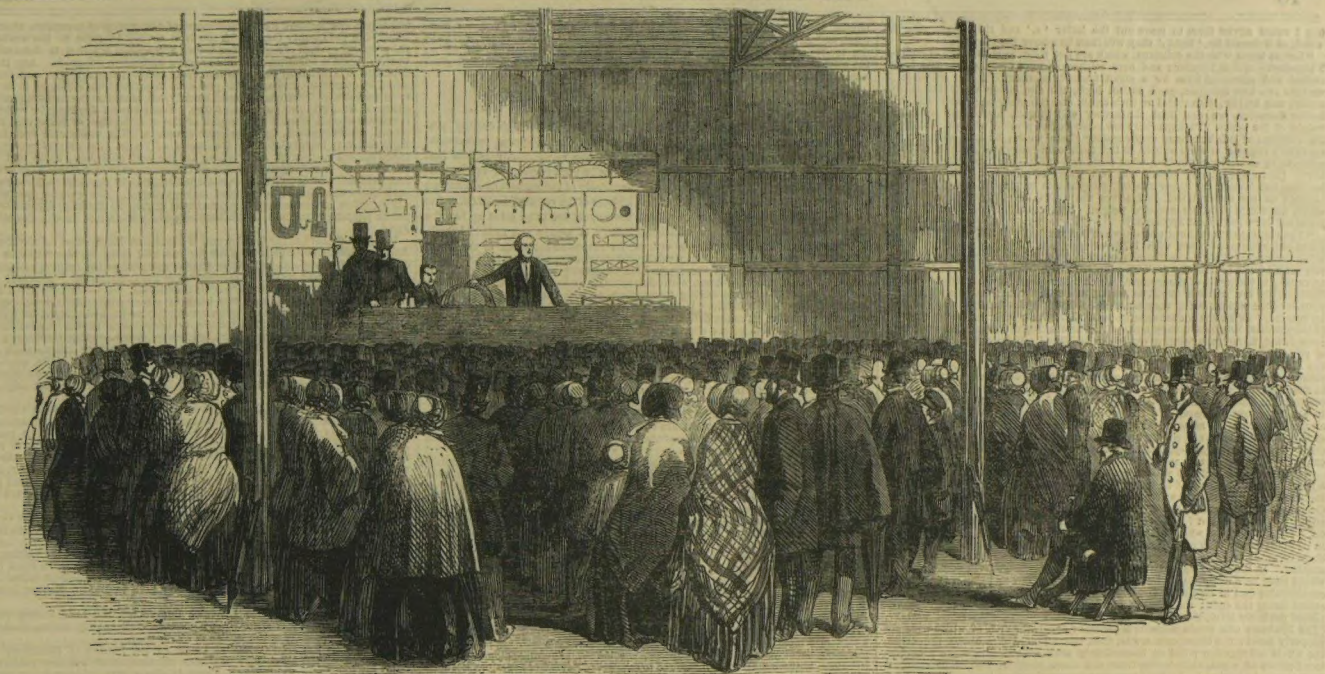
DRILLING MACHINE.

ing it to the columns, occupies about two hours, so that four or five of these 72-foot trusses can be fixed in a day by means of one derrick. Several men are required to attend to the guide and other ropes while the truss is being raised; and three men are required at each end of it to fix it in its proper bearings.

The Drilling Machine, represented upon the present page, has been fully described at page 396 of Number 455 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



DRILLING MACHINE.



PROFESSOR COWPER'S LECTURE IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING ON THURSDAY LAST.

PROFESSOR COWPER'S ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONSTRUCTION OF
THE PALACE OF INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY.

(From our own Reporter.)

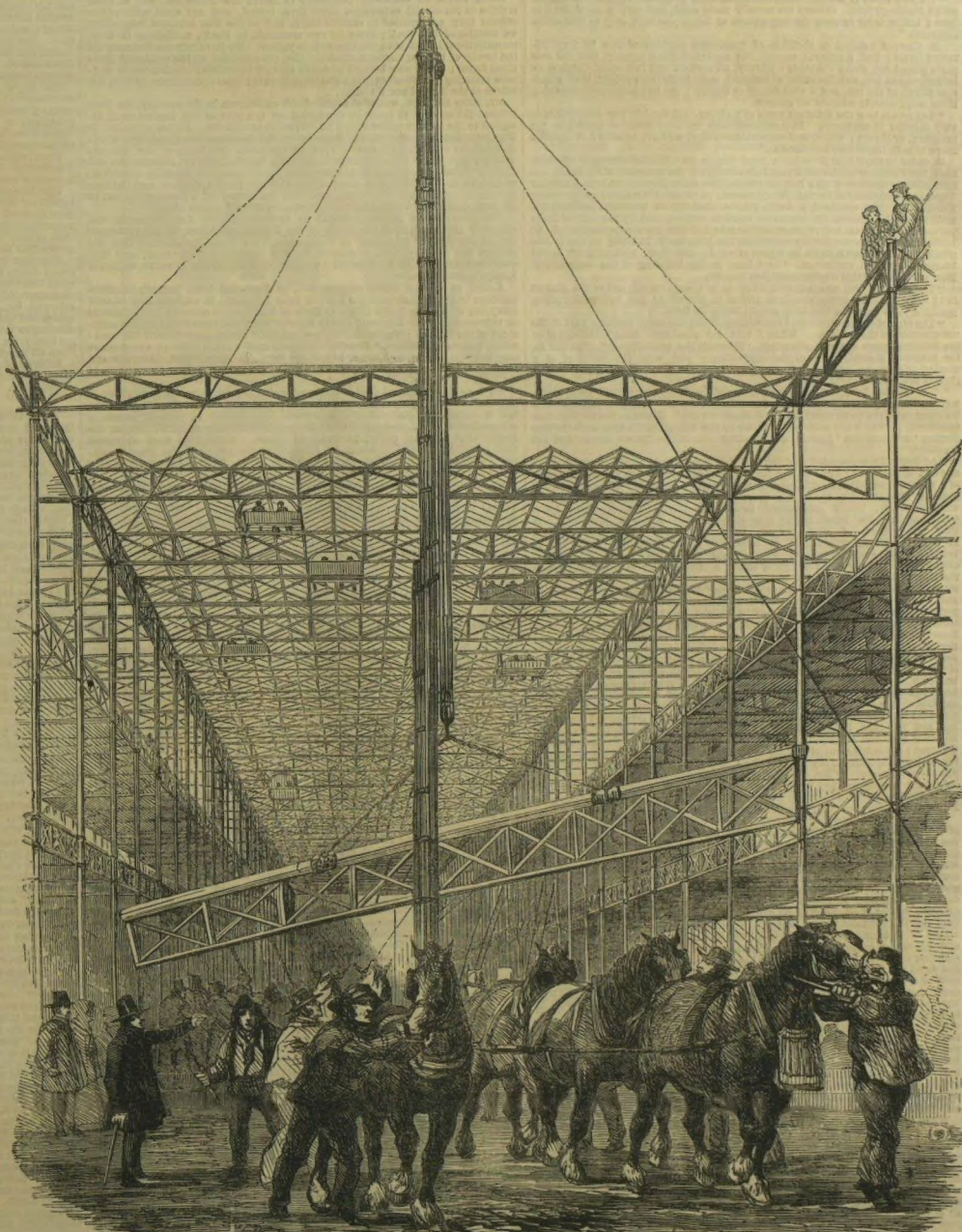
THE last day of the year 1850, the one on which Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co., contractors for the building, were to have given up possession to the Royal Commissioners, was not inappropriately chosen for the private visit of the members of the Society of Arts, who collected together in large numbers to listen to Professor Cowper's truly lucid explanations of the scientific construction of the great Industrial Palace. As important alterations and additions have been made in, and to, the original contract, the Commissioners have granted to the contractors an additional month to complete the whole of their works.

The space enclosed as a lecture-room for the occasion is situated on the south side of the building, towards the west end, extending 120 feet in length by 72 feet in width, so that there was sufficient space for at least two thousand people; but, as far as we could judge, there were not more than twelve-hundred persons present, including many visitors, especially ladies, who were not members of the society. On three sides of the lecture-room the enclosure was effected by elegant carpets suspended from the cast-iron girders and reaching to the floor; while the fourth side was formed by the permanent vertical matched boarding between the upper and lower tiers of ventilators. A temporary wooden platform, with table in front, had been erected especially for the use of the lecturer, and a long desk and seat had also been provided for the use of the reporters. Drawings and diagrams, illustrative of the subject, were pinned up behind the lecturer's table, as will be seen by reference to the Engraving above.

At ten minutes before twelve, previously to the two thousand workmen leaving the building for dinner, the visitors were admitted to the lecture-room; and at a minute or two after twelve Mr. Cowper commenced his illustrative lecture as follows:—

"I have been requested, on this occasion, by the council of the Society of Arts, to point out to you the scientific principles of the construction of this magnificent building. I must confess that, when first applied to, I felt considerable difficulty in acceding to the request, as Mr. Paxton, the originator of the grand building in which we are now assembled, had already at your own Temple of Science, in the Adelphi, given you an account of the growth of the idea in his own mind from the first employment by him of glass, to cover the plants of all nations, to that of enclosing with the same material the industrial works of all nations; but he has said nothing about the scientific principles by which the details have been so beautifully carried out by the talented and enterprising contractors. To Mr. Paxton, then, we are indebted for the original idea of this building—to him also, we are indebted for the 'ridge and furrow roofing,' and also for the 'three-way-gutters,' whereby not only the rain-water is effectually carried away from the skylights, but also the condensed moisture from the under-sides of the glass, which covers the building. It was he, also, who furnished the bold outline of the structure, to be constructed as to its principal dimensions of multiples of simple parts. It was a grand idea, and as original as it was grand. Mr. Paxton submitted his plan to Messrs. Fox and Henderson, who were at the time sending in tenders for the gigantic building of brick, with its colossal dome. As those who sent in tenders for the building of brick were permitted to make suggestions, provided such suggestions were accompanied by detailed plans and estimates, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, seeing at a glance that the Paxton design was the one most suitable for the intended purpose, at once recommended it to the notice of the Royal Commissioners; at the same time undertaking to prepare detailed plans of such design, together with estimates, in the short space of one week; and this promise the contractors not only made, but, by working day and night, actually fulfilled; and the consequence was that the general design was adopted; and we have now to see how this extraordinary and novel plan has been carried out.

"In the first place, this building is not what is usually termed an architectural structure. It is not built of wood, neither of stone nor brick, but of iron. The architect deals with materials the strength of which is hardly ever the subject of calculation: brick is laid upon brick, and stone upon stone, without the slightest fear of their crushing from any weight they may be required to sustain, and without much thought of the quantities to be used. The engineer, on the contrary, has to deal with iron, a material whose strength is calculated in every situation in which it is used, and the economy in quantity reduced nearly to a minimum. Iron also differs altogether in appearance from brick and stone, which present large, broad surfaces; while iron, on the contrary, presents, as you will perceive throughout this building (except, indeed, the external boarding), such narrow surfaces, that it may be almost described as consisting of an assemblage of lines; and, in the building in which we are now collected, these lines are made up principally of columns and girders. Do not misunderstand me—I have no desire to depreciate architectural beauty; but it will be seen, on an inspection of this building, that the contractors have been guided by more urgent reasons than mere architectural beauty. I may mention that architects have no particular love for iron; and, as an example, I may allude to the roof of the hall of King's College, which is supported by iron columns; these columns are encased in wood, in order to give them a more substantial appearance. Everybody seems to have become a critic with regard to this building; we often hear people say, 'How very slight;



RAISING THE TRUSSES OF CENTRAL AISLE

"L'ILLUSTRATION" AND THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

SHOCKING CASE OF UNFOUNDED ALARM.

We have been much amused by the perusal of an article in the French periodical, *L'Illustration*, one of the numerous family of imitators, which the success of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* has called into existence, and which, in its number of last week, has indulged in the very ungracious and unfilial act of abusing its progenitor. It seems that we have excited the fears of our small Parisian friend by the announcement we have made, that during the Great Exhibition of the present year we shall publish our Journal in French and German, as well as in English. Our friend of the *Illustration* endeavours to conceal his terror at this portentous announcement under the mask of hilarity, and laughs lugubriously to think of the danger to which he will be subjected in his own domain, when we carry our resolution into effect. "The *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*," he says, with a pang but ill concealed under an attempt at mirth, "not contented with reigning peacefully over the three kingdoms, aspires to the conquest of the world, and to gather the laurels of Charlemagne and Napoleon. The *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* is going to publish in German and in French, and in a short time the Continent of Europe will be enabled to enjoy this delicate British pleasure, which tickles the palate like a bottle of gin, and cheers the spirits like a glass of elder. Innocent Parisians," he continues, "and still more innocent inhabitants of Berlin and Vienna: you imagined that you had a sufficiency of men of talent (gens d'esprit) at home in your own country to amuse, or at least to divert you. Simple and silly illusion! Wit, knowledge, elegance, good taste, all that charms and enraptures are to be found in London, in the parish of St. Clement Dances.—Who would have thought it!" Having eased his overburdened mind to the extent of this overwhelming effort of his wit, our Parisian friend proceeds to assert, that the Continental people would not be, by any manner of means, amused or instructed by a translation of our Journal into French or into German; that they take no interest in the morning walks of Queen Victoria, in the afternoon sittings of Prince Albert, or in the studies of the Prince of Wales or the Royal family; that they do not wish to know when Colonel Thompson will return from India, nor care in the least whether or not "Viscount Fielding is going to Rome." The *Illustration*, with that delicate and accurate perception of events in England which seems to distinguish it, thinks that Viscount Fielding has actually gone in the body to Rome—the City, and hopes to hear how many carriages and footmen he took along with him. The noble convert to Romanism will doubtless be as much amused at this admirable blunder as we are. The *Illustration*, after indulging in many more such remarks upon the news which appears in our Journal, and in the English newspapers generally—which it asserts to be not at all of a character to interest its readers, or indeed any persons of good taste or good sense, unless they be Cockneys—which, it says, all our readers are—makes itself merry about the scissars which it supposes perform all the editorial functions in our office; and asserts, that from beginning to end of our paper there does not appear an article—no, not even so much as a paragraph—that is worth reading! It is generous enough to admit that now and then, once in a month or so, we contrive to publish an engraving that deserves to be looked at, though not at all to be compared with any of those which from week to week appear in its own columns. It advises us, if we value its good opinion, to stick to our engravings, to the English language, and to the parish of St. Clement Dances, of which parish, by the way, it facetiously calls us the "bandle." Really, we are very sorry that we have so dreadfully shocked the nerves and "flurried the milk" of our delicate contemporary, and hope that it will speedily recover from the alarm into which it has so unnecessarily thrown itself. We did not know that it was subject to these hysterical fits. We should deeply regret if any evil consequences should ensue to it. *Pauvre petit dandisme!* Let it take heart of grace—things are not so bad as it imagines. The *Illustration* is free to take its revenge against us. Let it publish in English, and meet us on our own ground—even in the parish of St. Clement Dances; and, to show that we bear it no ill-will—though it did its little utmost to be spiteful—we will undertake to make the announcement of its determination in our advertising columns, without charging it a sou. We will even pay the advertisement duty for it and do our best to encourage it in the first attempt at anything like enterprise or spirit, which we shall have ever heard of in connection with its name. Still, with all our good feeling towards the *Illustration*, we must say that its attack upon us is somewhat ungrateful, considering the kindnesses we have done it ever since it was born, and the facilities our artists have from time to time afforded it. Surely it is a little too barefaced to deny us all merit, when it must know that it was obliged to copy our illustrations of the French Revolution, and of events passing under its own nose, because it lacked either the enterprise or the means to employ its own artists. If it cannot beat us in free competition even in its own capital, it is not handsome on its part, in a freak of alarm or of small jealousy, to abuse its benefactor. But we can forgive it; and trust that the *Illustration*, notwithstanding its present ill-humour, will make as free with our columns for the future as ever it did in the past. Indeed, we know that it will and must do so; necessity has no law. Yet we advise it with all friendliness, for the sake of its own repose, to cultivate the English language before it again criticises English newspapers. If it had done so in the present instance it might have spared its weak constitution the shock it has received, and learned that we are not going to gobble it up entirely, nor to encroach upon the dominions of the French or German press in the furious manner which it supposes. It is quite certain that neither the French nor German press can convey to the readers such full details of the Exhibition as we can; and it is equally certain that the *Illustration*, which could not illustrate the warlike doings of the Boulevards of Paris during the revolution or the insurrection, will not be able to illustrate the more peaceful doings of Hyde-Park in London during the Exhibition. We sincerely hope that it will not be the death of our friend; but even if it be, we shall carry out our intention of publishing in French and German. The *Cochin Chinese* translation, which he thinks desirable, he may attempt if he pleases. But if he will take our advice he will cultivate English. Who knows, with a little knowledge of our language, he might not conquer us in our own ground! That would, indeed, be an achievement. Let it try. There is no knowing what good a small effort at originality might do him.

On Monday last Mr. T. B. Hobhouse, M.P. for Lincoln, attended at the House of Commons with a bill of amendment to the Roman Catholics of Lincoln, for presentation by Sir A. George Grey, Bart.

The splendid Rotten Park estate, near Birmingham, for a long period the property of the Noels, of Worcester House, has just been purchased by Mr. Gillett, the steel-pen maker, for £35,000.

CHIESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THEATRE: R. M.—The prospects of the Chess Tournament, we suppose it will be supposed, the prospects of the most important chess event of the season, are bright. In Germany, and Italy, and gallant armies to be seen in the previous tournament, the unnumbered Hydrunt, and the unnumbered Lewis, are attracted to the sight of winning fresh laurels at this great game of war, as they are to the sight of the laurels of St. George.

Chess.—Chess is an address. We shall be glad to have the games in the Great Exhibition Match.

JAMES ROBERTS.—The moment a Pawn arrives at the final square, it must assume the name and powers of a superior piece, without regard to the piece it was on the board.

Edinburgh.—Why not purchase some elementary work, and make yourself conversant with the rules of the game? We have stated as has a hundred times that a player may have two or more Queens on the board at the same time. The second Queen may be indicated by a complete list of letters, or by a book of laws, or by a piece of paper, or by a piece of paper, or by a piece of paper.

B. A. Q.—Accept our thanks for your valuable queries. The solution allowed to wear over.

JUVENILE SIGMA.—An Amateur, and others—We do not at the moment see how the author of No. 361 could evade the mate you propose in three moves.

R. B. W.—Should give his address. One solution to the 10th and 11th, above.

JUVENILE.—You should propose some stakes. G. B. F. will have immediate regard.

CHATELAIN.—India.—The two positions received are wanting in point and subtlety. Send some further specimens.

LUDS LATRUCULUM.—Neither of the Riddles mentioned is solvable in the way you suggest. 2. We do not think it exactly correct to introduce it into the solution of a Problem. 3. The Problem in question must have been misread.

J. M. Rhodun.—The solution in question never reached us. That was received is correct. We should be glad to have the names of your leading amateurs.

R. D. V.—We are particularly requested to mention that parties in the country who have been enticed with the subscription list in the number of the GREAT CHIESS TOURNAMENT, are not expected to return there before the end of February.

W. T. I.—It is customary in this country to warrant a adversary of danger to his Queen by "Castling."

C. H.—There is no difference. We shall be glad of a more elegant proof. Can you favour us with the names of the last chess players in your country?

E. M. M. India.—The Central Congress of India, which is organized for the purpose of encouraging the study of Chess in carrying out the Chess Congress at the St. George's Chess Club this spring, assemble every week, at the Calcutta Club, presided over by John Chessman Esq. The committee of India who are desirous of aiding this national undertaking, either as players or subscribers, should send no time in forwarding their names and subscriptions to J. M. Esq., 6, Park-street, Calcutta. 2. The match between Mr. Chessman and Mr. Chessman Esq. was intended to be a match for the 1st and 2nd games, but has terminated in favour of our countryman, who has therefore gained to the British his time, three games being drawn. The best of the three games have been kindly placed at our disposal, and will appear shortly.

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SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 621.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE STATE APARTMENTS.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained the gratifying intelligence of the re-opening to the public of the State Apartments at Windsor Castle. As this notification is of general interest, we here reprint it:—

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, DEC. 27.—Notice is hereby given, that the works at Windsor Castle connected with the State Apartments being now completed, the State Apartments will be open to the public, as heretofore, from the 1st of January next. The State Apartments in Windsor Castle will be open gratuitously to the public, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London (gratis) of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; of Mr. Moon, print-seller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street; of Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No. 23, Old Bond-street; of Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, No. 56, Strand; and of Mr. Wright, bookseller, No. 61, Pall-mall; of whom, also, guide-books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or reference to, them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are, from 1st April to 31st October, between eleven and four; and from 1st November to 31st March, between eleven and three. We are reminded by this re-opening to resume our illustrations of the royal Apartments. This we do with

THE GUARD CHAMBER.

which the visitor enters on leaving St. George's Hall.

The Guard Chamber contains a large collection of arms and armour, ingeniously disposed. Some whole length figures are clad in the armour of the personages, the name inscribed on the bracket on which each figure stands. Thus we have suits of armour once belonging to a Duke of Brunswick, 1530; Lord Howard, 1589; Earl of Essex, 1596; Henry, Prince of Wales (eldest son of King James I.), 1612; Charles, Prince of Wales (Charles I.), 1629; and Prince Rupert, 1635. At the south end of the room, is a portion of the foremast of the *Victory*, Lord Nelson's Flag Ship at the battle of Trafalgar, perforated by a cannon-ball during that sanguinary encounter. This interesting relic was in the possession of King William IV., who, upon his elevation to the Throne, had it removed from Bushy (where it had stood in his dining-room) and placed in its present position, as a memorial of the hero, whose colossal marble bust, by Sir Francis Chantrey, is placed, "Auspice Guiseppe IV.," on the top of it. On each side of this relic is one of the two brass Field Pieces taken during the late campaign in the Punjab, and selected by Viscount Hardinge from the great mass of captured Sikh artillery, to be forwarded to England as memorials of the prowess of the British arms. These guns were cast in England; the carriages (formed of Teak wood) were made at Calcutta; and the whole forwarded to Lahore by the East India Company, as a present to Runjeet Singh, by whom they appear to have been held in much estimation, if a judgment may be formed from the elaborate ornaments of brass and mother-of-pearl with which he has had the carriages decorated, and which do great credit to the native artists. In their present locality they may be considered as appropriate and significant companions to two small pieces of Brass Ordnance, apparently of French manufacture, formerly belonging to Tippee Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, and taken at the capture of Seringapatam. One of these is most elaborately and tastefully embossed, and inlaid with gold; the other is plainer and rather smaller; and both are mounted on mahogany carriages of English manufacture.



THE GUARD-CHAMBER.

Here are also placed the busts of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, copied from Ryabach by Sevier; and Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, by Chantrey; having suspended over them the small banners. When Queen Anne was sitting in her closet, which commanded a fine view over the northern terrace of the Castle, she received the news of the victory of Blenheim; and for several years in that closet was deposited the banner of France—a flag of white sarcenet, embroidered with three *fleurs de lis*. It was afterwards kept in the Queen's Presence Chamber, on an elegant burl table; but it now hangs over the bust of the hero in the Guard Chamber. The Duke of Wellington's tri-colour hangs in like manner over his bust; and the estates

carving. The one over the door by which the visitor enters, represents the Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick, whole-length, by Daniel Mytens, the elder, 1699. Over the opposite door to that by which the room is entered, hangs the portrait of the Princess Dorothea of Brunswick, whole length, by Daniel Mytens, the elder, 1699.

Over the chimney-piece (sculptured by Bacon) is a portrait of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, by Mignard, and two daughters, Maria Louisa and Anna Maria. The first was married to Charles II. King of Spain, and the second to Victor Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia.

of Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye are held upon the tenure of these banners being presented every year at Windsor Castle—the former on the 2nd of August, before twelve o'clock, and the latter on the 18th of June.

The exquisitely wrought shield in a glass-case over the fireplace is said to have been presented by Francis I., King of France to our Henry VIII. at their interview at Ardres, near Calais, May 31, 1540. The workmanship is ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini, and its exquisite finish is in every way worthy of that most able artist and extraordinary man. Around its extreme edge appear some verses, which are printed in the "Penny Official Guide-book."

Two other relics of great but dissimilar interest, are also placed in this room. These consist of two chairs—one, made from an oak beam taken from "Allo-way's" said haunted kirk, in Ayrshire, the scene of the demon revelry in Burns's "Tam o' Shanter." The poem itself is engraved on the brass panels, at the back of the chair, with a certificate of the genuineness of the relic.

The other chair is made from an elm tree which grew on the battle-field of Waterloo. In the upper portion of the back, over a carved representation of the village and church of Waterloo, is a Latin inscription to George IV., surrounded with military trophies, below which, immediately under a helmet supported by flags, is a descriptive English inscription.

From the Guard Chamber the visitor proceeds to

THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

the ceiling of which is painted by Verrio, and in it he has again introduced Catherine of Braganza, Queen of King Charles II., as the principal figure. The Queen is seated under a canopy spread by Time and supported by zephyrs. Below these groups, Justice is driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii. This and the ceilings of the Queen's Audience Chamber, and the State Ante-Room, are all that it was found practicable to preserve of Verrio's productions in this way, in the last extensive repair and alteration of the Castle.

The walls of this room are decorated with Gobelins tapestry, representing other portions of the history of Esther and Mordecai, in continuation of those in the Queen's Audience Chamber. In the first on entering from the Guard Chamber, Esther is seen making her request to King Ahasuerus at the banquet. The next represents Esther, who, having resolved to intercede for the deliverance of the Jews, presents herself before the King in the inner court, and obtains the grace of the golden sceptre. Then follows a representation of the contemptuous behaviour of Mordecai to Haman. These last two pieces are on the north side of the room, one on each side of the fireplace. The remaining one is at the west end, and represents the final doom of Haman.

Over the door-ways of this room are portraits of two Princesses of the House of Brunswick, each surrounded by some of the finest specimens of Gibbon's



THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.



ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

abundant evidence of the fact, that the cause of the Commercial Travellers' Schools continues to be well supported by those whose sympathies ought naturally to be directed to the welfare of the institution.

The health of her Majesty, and of Prince Albert and the Royal Family, having been responded to.

The Right Hon. Chairman gave "Prosperity to the Commercial Travellers' Schools." His Lordship commenced his address by calling attention to the further end of the room, and the interesting scene in the gallery (where the children now receiving their education in the schools were assembled). The healthful appearance of those children offered, in his opinion, the strongest appeal to their hearts and Christian feelings; and his present conviction was, that nothing he could say or do would produce so much effect upon their minds as the sight on this interesting occasion. If he looked underneath the gallery, and marked the countenances of the ladies come to rejoice at this, their day of festival, he felt at once the conviction that the appeal he was about to make in behalf of the necessitous children of their less fortunate brethren would not be made in vain. It should be recollected that the institution was not designed for the purpose of granting pensions to certain persons in age or infirmity, or alleviating the diseases to which the human frame was subject, but its object was to educate the orphan and necessitous children of their brethren, and in such a manner that at some future period their position in society might entitle them to sit at the present table, fully appreciating the benefits which had been conferred upon them. (Hear, hear.) The education of the youthful population of this country was of paramount importance at the present moment, and if ever there was a time when it was necessary that the youthful mind should be properly instructed, whether in a political or moral point of view, it was at the present time. (Hear.) He was quite sure that the future prosperity of this country depended upon the education of the people; and he considered it a part of his present duty to impress this fact upon their attention, because he could not help thinking that there was no one amongst this company who had not some reason to feel interested in the success of such an institution as the Commercial Travellers' School. How many children were there whose parents (formerly the associates and companions of those now present) being removed from them by the stroke of death or misfortune, had been left to the charitable consideration of their friends? In whatever station in life such children might hereafter be placed, he trusted that they would have good reason to bless their kind friends who appeared here to-day, and that they might feel that some portion of the good they experienced had been caused by the beneficial exertions of those who had met the Lord Mayor on the 27th of December, 1850. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship concluded by reading the following letter, which he had received from Mr. George Moore, the treasurer to the institution, and which he stated was well worthy of so old and valued a friend of the Commercial Travellers' School:—

My dear Lord Mayor—My doctor will not permit me to support you in person to-night; I therefore enclose you a cheque for thirty guineas, being ten guineas each for myself and partners, Mr. Groscock and Copestake. When you so kindly responded to my request nearly twelve months since, to preside to-night, I hoped as treasurer, I should have had the pleasure of reporting that we had raised the whole of the building fund; we have only raised two-thirds of it, and we have still about £1000 out of the £1500. Will you direct your usual clerical assistance to the call in the same generous and noble manner as Manchester, Bristol, and Glasgow have done? Thus we should soon have a building without debt, which, as treasurer, I have a great ambition to arrive at. Will you tell the commercial men of the United Kingdom that only a quarter of their number have subscribed, and tell those also that have not yet subscribed, that their treasurer, as an old traveller, feels humiliated that every commercial traveller in England cannot afford to give his guinea a year? A very little economy (10s. per year) would enable the institution to educate, maintain, and clothe the orphan of every deceased brother, and make the destitute widow's heart rejoice. Believe me, my dear Lord Mayor, most gratefully yours (signed) GEORGE MOORE.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

At the conclusion of this letter, His Lordship observed that he trusted that the example of charity therein contained would be followed by all those who felt any interest in the welfare of the institution. (Cheers.)

A list of subscriptions was then read, including a hundred guineas from the National Mercantile Life Assurance Company, fifty guineas from the Baron Lionel Rothschild, and several sums of ten guineas. The children of the schools afterwards walked round the room, and their healthy appearance was the subject of general commendation.

The toast having been enthusiastically responded to,

The Rev. Mr. Hughes acknowledged the toast, and advocated the object of the charity in an eloquent address, the rev. gentleman observing—There was no class of the community whose integrity and fidelity was of more importance to the country than the class whose children were maintained in the institution they were now met to support. (Hear.) The conviction he had long entertained was that education was the grand question of the day, because a civilized day by day. He was no advocate for restricting liberty of conscience. (Hear, hear.) He had always come forward on every occasion in which he had the opportunity of doing so to support, as far as he could, the great principles of civil and religious liberty (loud cheers)—on which, he believed, the civil freedom, and consequently, the real property of the kingdom rested. (Hear, hear.) But he was, at the same time, sensible of this fact—that, if you would have men to choose for themselves between good and evil—if you would have men to be the judges of what is true and what is false—you must prepare their minds by education to distinguish rightly between the one and the other. (Hear, hear.) You could not expect the masses to come to a correct conclusion on matters of such vital importance, unless you first implanted in their minds sound principles of education, based upon the true word of God. (Hear, hear.) He, for one, had no fear with regard to the right solution of any question that might be propounded to the English people, so long as those principles were kept in view. He cared not who the question might be—whether between Protestants and Roman Catholics, or between Protestants and Tractarians (loud cheers)—whatever it might be, he had no fear of the result so long as the mass of the people were educated in simple, honest, Scriptural principles. (Hear, hear.) And from all he had heard and seen of the education of the children of the Commercial Tra-

vellers' School, and that without compromising any principle of Christianity—(hear, hear)—no sectarian views were, as he understood, allowed to be inculcated in this school; but a liberal education was imparted, based on sound moral and Christian principles. (Hear, hear.) The education given to these children was also useful and practical; not calculated to raise them above their sphere in society, but to fit them for the position they were likely to fill hereafter, and to make them useful and respected in it. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe there was a single institution in this vast metropolis conducted on better or sounder principles, or where those principles were more strictly carried out than the Commercial Travellers' School. (Hear.) The rev. gentleman concluded by observing—they could not have a more conclusive proof of the advantages of education amongst the lowest class of the community; and wherever you could trace its effects, whether in the higher or lower classes, the same result would be apparent—that the greatest good you could do to man was to confer upon him the blessings of religion and moral instruction. Such was the character of the education given in the Commercial Travellers' School, and he knew he should meet with a hearty response from every heart present when he wished that institution, and all connected with it, prosperity and happiness in the new year. (Cheers.)

A second list of subscriptions was then read, including the names of the Lord Mayor for 10 guineas; the Mayor of Bristol, 20 guineas; Mr. Masterman, M.P., 10 guineas; W. G. B. Ganton, Esq., £33 2s.; J. C. Podmore, Esq., £10 10s.

Mr. Masterman, M.P., next rose, and observed, with reference to the interests of the charity, he was glad to see in such a cause such a number of ladies assembled (cheers), and he was sure, with their sympathies enlisted in its favour, the institution could not but prosper. (Cheers.) He begged to propose to them the health of their right honourable chairman, the Lord Mayor.

The toast having been drunk with the usual honours, The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and assured the company that it would always be a pleasure to him to do all he could to assist in promoting the interests of the Commercial Travellers' School by all the means in his power. The right hon. chairman next proposed the health of Mr. Masterman, the president of the institution. His Lordship offered his warmest congratulations to the directors of this charity, on the fact of their being enabled to have so excellent a president; for his knowledge of that gentleman had shown him that where there was good to be done he was always ready to do it. (Hear, hear.) It was always the greatest pleasure to him to be enabled to confer benefit upon his poorer fellow-creatures; and it might truly be said of him that he was everybody's friend.

The toast having been drunk with the usual honours, The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and observed that his long connexion with the mercantile community had given him a great interest in the welfare of such an institution as the present, and it was gratifying to him to think that the commercial people of this country should consider him a fit and proper person to fill the office of their president. He could assure them that so long as his life was spared it should be his humble though earnest endeavour to promote the usefulness of this valuable institution; and in this feeling he begged to tender his sincere thanks for the honour which had now been conferred upon him. (Hear.) Mr. Masterman then proposed the health of a very warm and sincere friend of the institution, Mr. George Moore, their treasurer, wishing him a speedy recovery.

The toast was responded to with the loudest applause. Mr. Crampin (attached to the firm of Groscock, Copestake, and Moore) returned thanks.

A new national song, "Our Country, our Church, and our Queen," written by Mr. J. B. Walker, the music by Mr. Loder, was sung by Mr. Machin, and elicited an encore.

A further report of subscriptions having been read, Mr. Walker intimated that the song, "Pity's Tear," had been produced by the sale of 2s. per copy, 170 guineas to the funds of this charity; he proposed the health of Mr. Walker, the author of the song, and Mrs. Walsh, by whom it had been written and composed.

The toast having been responded to, Miss Doby sang "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee," which was also encored.

The Right Hon. Chairman then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Bristol," who, his Lordship added, was a man of integrity of purpose and honesty of character; he had exerted himself, with great success, in promoting the objects of the Commercial Travellers' Society, and he had now given a donation of twenty guineas, in addition to a former sum of twenty-five guineas. Mr. Aberfield, the Mayor of Bristol, returned thanks, saying that he had always felt a peculiar interest in the society of commercial travellers. They might rest assured he would do all in his power to promote their welfare, and it was in this feeling that he had seized the opportunity of being present at the anniversary festival of this institution. The Mayor concluded by proposing "The Corporation of London and the Sheriffs."

Mr. Sheriff Hodgkinson returned thanks; and responding to a universal call, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Carden also returned the toast, referring to the importance of a charity like that of the Commercial Travellers' School, whose object was to educate the young in sound and liberal principles.

The Lord Mayor then announced an addition to the funds of the society of 250s., as the products of Mr. Walker's song of "The Will and the Way," and it was after referring in terms of deserved praise to the song of "Pity's Tear," the contribution of two lady friends of the charity, and the benefits which resulted therefrom, proposed "The Health of the Ladies."

Mr. J. B. Walker, author of "The Will and the Way," returned thanks on behalf of the ladies.

Mr. Shaw, of Bristol, then proposed "The Vice-President and Trustees of the Commercial Travellers' Schools," and stated his conviction that it was the policy

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS. ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY week (December 27), the Anniversary Festival to celebrate the foundation of this excellent institution, established for the benefit of the children and orphans of Commercial Travellers, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was ably filled by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, supported by the Sheriffs, the Mayor of Bristol, John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Rev. H. T. Hughes; John Bagally, Esq.; R. Bagally, Esq.; H. Teape, Esq.; Frederick Horton, Esq.; T. Meape, Esq.; Arthur Wilcoxon, Esq.; E. M. Cole, Esq., Bristol; J. G. Shaw, Esq., Bristol; — Thomas, Esq., Bristol; Robert Clarke, un., Esq.

The guests numbered about 250 gentlemen, and the galleries were graced by a goodly assembly of ladies. The musical arrangements were excellent; Miss Doby, Mr. Machin, Mr. Young, Mr. Horn, and Mr. Land sang with great success; and a new song, entitled "Pity's Tear," written by Mrs. Cuffey and composed by Mrs. Walsh, and sung by Miss Doby, was received with a hearty encore. The general feeling manifested by the guests throughout the evening, gave

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constant advice of a lamented statesman. Then apply at once to the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY for six lbs. (they do not sell less) of their strong Family Congo, at 3s 4d per lb.; or six lbs. of Coffee berry, at 10d per lb.—Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

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Sold by respectable Family Grocers and Confectioners in all parts
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⁴² The Lady Mavorosa begs to thank Messrs. Pantin and Turner for a box of Glenfield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, manufactured by Mr. Wotherspoon, of Glasgow. The laundress has reported

Sold Wholesale, in London, by Messrs. Pantin and Turner; Hooper, Brothers; Charles C. B. Williams; Croft and Innocent; Potty, Wood,

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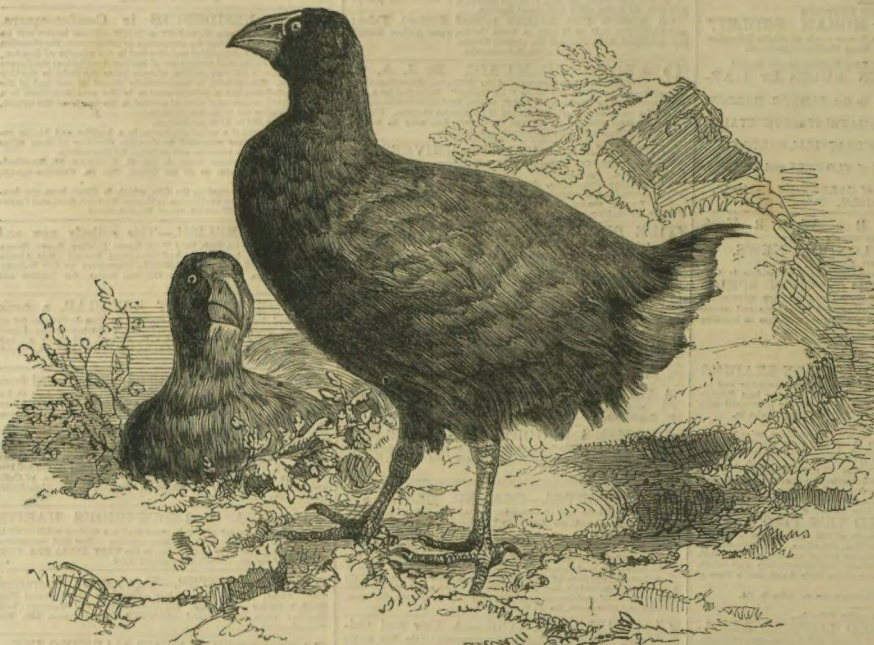
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was at the stomach, and vomiting. The indescribable agony of which had reduced me to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches, have been entirely removed by DU BARRY'S excellent HEALTH-RESTORING REVALENT ARABICA FOOD.—MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM, Long, near Dix." Similar testimonials of cures

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Butler.—Beware of spurious and injurious imitations under similar names—such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Lentil Powder, Patent Flour of Lentile, Arabica Food, &c.



THE MOHO; OR, NOTORNIS MANTELLI FROM NEW ZEALAND.

THE MOHO; OR, NOTORNIS MANTELLI. UNIQUE BIRD FROM NEW ZEALAND.

In the *Illustrated London News* of the 18th May last, in our report of a lecture on the "Extinct Birds of New Zealand," delivered by Dr. Mantell, before the Royal Institution, allusion was made to the discovery, by Mr. Walter Mantell, of the bones of other supposed extinct species and genera of birds associated with those of the *Moa*, or *Dinornis*. Of these, the most remarkable were the skulls and other parts of the skeleton of a very large and peculiar form of the *Rail* family (*Rallidae*), which are described by Professor Owen in the "Zoological Transactions," under the name of *Notornis* (*Southern bird*) *Mantelli*. According to the traditions of the Maoris, or natives of New Zealand, this bird formerly existed contemporaneously with the *Moa*, a large bird resembling the Swamp-Hen, or Water-Rail, which was a favourite article of food with their remote ancestors, but had gradually disappeared, and was believed to have been long since exterminated by the wild dogs and cats, which are now so formidable a pest to the colonists. This bird was called the *Mono*, or *Takahé*, and described as of a black colour, with red beak and legs, and destitute of wings. No traces of the traditional *Mono* had, however, been seen either by the natives or Europeans since the arrival of the English colonists; and the occurrence of the fossil bones of a bird apparently answering the general description of the gigantic Rail, with those of the *Dinornis*, in deposits of great antiquity, rendered it highly probable that the *Mono*, like the *Dodo* of the Mauritius, had become extinct within the last few centuries. Fortunately, this proves not to be the case, for a living specimen has been captured; and we have now the pleasure of placing before our readers the first representation of this *rara avis* of our antipodean colony.

This bird was obtained by Mr. Walter Mantell, a few months since, of some men engaged in the pursuit of seals among the coasts of Dusky Bay, which lies on the south-western extremity of the Middle Island. It appears that these sealers had observed the foot-prints of a large and strange bird on the snow, with which the ground was thickly covered; pursuing the trail, they at length caught sight of the object of their search, which fled with great rapidity, for a long while distressing their dogs, but at length was driven up a gully behind Resolution Island, and captured alive. They kept it on board the schooner a few days, and then killed and skinned it, roasting and eating the body, which was declared to be very delicious. The skin was procured by Mr. Walter Mantell, while in good condition; and thus has been preserved for science—the, perhaps, only remaining individual of this remarkable type of the *Rallidae*. The identity of this recent specimen with the fossil *Notornis* was immediately recognised by Mr. Walter Mantell, and has been confirmed by Mr. Gould and Professor Owen. Its powerful and short mandibles, abbreviated wings, and strong metatarsals and feet perfectly agree with the indications afforded by the fossil skull, sternum, and other bones that are now preserved in the British Museum.

The *Notornis* is about two feet high, the beak is relatively very short and strong; the wings are short and rounded, and their plumage is feeble, constituting but very imperfect organs of flight; the legs and feet are more adapted for the land than those of the ordinary rails. The plumage is of a rich purple colour on the neck, breast, and abdomen; on the back and wings it is dashed with green and gold; the tail is scanty and white beneath; the beak and legs were of a bright scarlet when the bird was alive. The discrepancy between the traditional account of the *Mono* and the recent bird shows that a considerable time must have elapsed since a living example was seen by the natives. This discovery is of the highest interest both to the ornithologist and palaeontologist; for this remarkable form of *Rallidae* was previously only known by its fossil remains, and would, probably, like the *Dodo*, have soon become all but

traditional. It seems probable that living examples of some of the other supposed extinct birds may yet be met with in the imperfectly explored districts of New Zealand; but we fear there is no reason to hope that we shall ever see a recent representative of the noble ostrich-like *Moa*, some twelve or fourteen feet high, whose fossil remains have excited so much astonishment even in the scientific world. Should, however, Mr. Walter Mantell's arduous researches be rewarded by the capture of a live *Moa*, in time for the World's Exhibition of 1851, we trust the Royal Commissioners will allow him space for its display, though not previously applied for. We may add that the *Notornis* has been most successfully stuffed and mounted by Mr. Bartlett, and may now be seen at Dr. Mantell's residence.

MOVEMENT FOR THE REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The near approach of the session of Parliament has given occasion to the paper manufacturers of the kingdom to direct public attention to the obnoxious character and barbarous tendency of the impost on paper, the enhanced cost of which, under the operation of the Excise Laws, so mischievously restricts the diffusion of knowledge and the education of the people.

The movement was inaugurated in the provinces by a meeting at Manchester, on Tuesday, held in the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens, at which several gentlemen of influence were present.

Mr. T. B. Crompton (the eminent manufacturer), who was called to the chair, detailed the steps which had hitherto been taken on the subject. In proof of how little acquainted the public were with the extent to which the paper duty affected every individual in the community, he mentioned that he had that day met with an individual who was consuming £1000 worth of paper yearly, but who said he "had not the least idea that paper paid any very serious duty," and was perfectly astonished when he (the chairman) informed him that it paid not less than 40 per cent. This was not all; some descriptions of paper were taxed to the extent of 120 per cent. on the cost price. He believed that if the public, now almost ignorant on the subject, were made fully aware of the nature of the paper duty, not only would they be able to secure its speedy repeal, but, in fact, to make it a part of the next Budget. The paper manufacturers were, of course, the first to feel the effects of the tax. A man could not commence making paper without first applying to an excise officer to survey his premises, to number every room in them, and also to mark, by letter or by number, every implement which he (the manufacturer) proposed to use. The act now in force, as amended by committee, was called "A Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Laws for Collecting and Securing the Duties of Excise on Paper made in the United Kingdom." It was passed on the 5th July, 1839, and contained 69 clauses, a great number of which were penal. Section 3 required paper-makers, before commencing business, to make "a true and particular entry in writing" of all their mills and premises, and every implement they used in the manufacture, &c. "of paper of any description, or buttonboard, millboard, pasteboard, or scabbard," and to deliver the same to the excise officer in whose survey the mill and premises might be situated; in which entry every "engine, chest, machine, vat, and press shall be distinguished by a particular number or letter, or number and letter or letters;" in default of which, for every unentered mill or implement, the manufacturer shall forfeit £200, "together with all paper, buttonboard, millboard, pasteboard, or scabbard, and all materials found therein." A similar penalty was imposed in case the marks upon the several things mentioned did not agree with the entry given in; so that if the number or letters were erased by accident, the excise officer could declare the premises as unentered, and enforce the penalty of £200. The chairman proceeded to read and comment

upon section 9, remarking that, under it, the labels issued by the Commissioners of Excise, to be used in the tying up of paper, were made equal in value to bank notes; as there was a fine of £10 imposed for every label delivered to any manufacturer, "and for which a receipt shall not be given, or which shall be cancelled, obliterated, or destroyed, sold or disposed of, or improperly used, or not produced, or accounted for," when demanded by the excise officer. It was often necessary to entrust a working man with 1000 of those notes at once (representing to the manufacturer £10,000), and the manufacturers were, of course, always in danger, as some of the labels might be destroyed or removed through malice, or even through the slightest negligence or inattention. By section 18, a period of 24 hours was allowed, after paper was ready for delivery into the market, before the manufacturer could send it out, in consequence of the notice required to be given prior to, and to elapse after, the weighing and charging of it with duty. This period, during which the paper was kept in the mill, was a longer one than was required for him to buy the raw materials in Manchester, send them to his mill, manufacture paper, and transport it to any part of the kingdom, if he were not interfered with. This regulation crippled the consumption of paper to an almost incalculable extent. The chairman, after referring to other restrictive and penal clauses in the act, pointed out the extent to which, despite the vigilance of the excise, frauds were constantly being committed, and said that of this the Government was fully aware, and acknowledged the difficulty of collecting the duty. Substituted paper was being continually produced, so nearly identical in their nature, that excise men could not detect the difference until told of it; but all these were allowed to go duty free. He himself, within ten days, had placed in the hands of a Government officer a specimen of a new material, which the officer unhesitatingly pronounced to be pasteboard; but he would not, nevertheless, dare to seize three tons of it, although he (the chairman) told him where it was lying. The chairman next referred to the great number of persons who depended upon the manufacture of paper, either directly or indirectly, and urged the immense advantage which must result to them from the abolition of the paper duty.

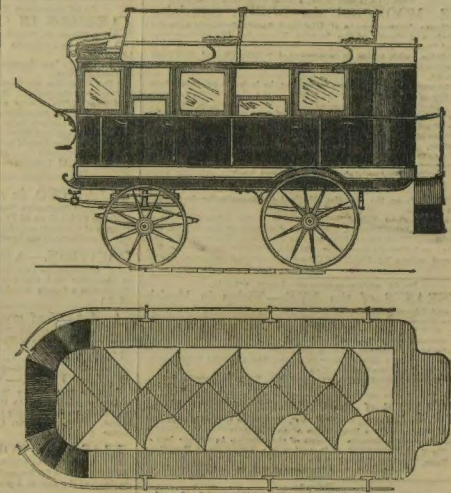
Mr. Baldwin described the injurious operation of the paper duty on the trade of Birmingham.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. C. Potter and other gentlemen, and resolutions were agreed to for the commencement of a subscription, to aid the London Association, directing the secretary to communicate with all similar associations in the country, and urging paper manufacturers to solicit subscriptions from their friends generally, and to endeavour to make known the injurious operation of the tax complained of.

About £200 was subscribed by those present at the meeting.

NEW PATENT OMNIBUS.

From the first introduction of the Omnibus into the streets of the metropolis, the public have been unanimous in their opinion as to the small amount of ingenuity displayed by coach-builders in the construction of these vehicles. There has, however, been no lack of attempts at improvement, as the several years' lists of patents will show; but, either from obtuseness of understanding, or from obstinacy and cupidity on the part of the proprietors of omnibuses, they have neglected to profit by these contrivances; and the Omnibus of the present day differs but little from Mr. Shillibee's first conveyance of the kind. The nuisances arising from this neglect are too sundry and manifold for us to enumerate; they are part and parcel of our daily experience, and go to swell the catalogue of minor



FRANKLINSKY'S NEW PATENT OMNIBUS.

miseries. In the same proportion, however, they render us alive to every attempt made to better the accommodation afforded by these "public carriages."

The most recent of this class is a new construction of Omnibus, just patented by Mr. J. A. Franklinsky, which promises to prevent the annoyances so long complained of, by insuring to each passenger exclusive protection from his neighbor. The arrangement of the interior provides each passenger with a private seat, according to the plan shown in the Engraving. To this seat is attached a looking-glass, with a bell to ring for the conductor to pay attention to a speaking-vue, through which the passenger is to speak to the conductor to stop when required.

This Omnibus will resemble a private carriage; but, should any person wish to speak to his neighbor, he has only to touch a spring, and there will open a window for that purpose.

The exterior of the Omnibus is furnished with a gallery, with steps at the end of the carriage; and along this gallery each passenger will pass to the private door. Attached to the vehicle is an apparatus by which the proprietor will be enabled to ascertain the number of passengers conveyed during the day.

Messrs. Cook, Rowley, and Co., of King-street, Golden-square, and Liqorpond-street, Gray's-in-lane, are building this new Omnibus for the patentee.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

Last week we were compelled, by want of space, to notice the pantomime of "Harlequin O'Donoghue; or, the White Horse of Killarney," at the above theatre, too briefly. The piece is by the author of "Bluff King Hal," and, like that, promises a very long run. All our readers who are fond of Irish legendary lore must know that Prince O'Donoghue was a good Prince of Ireland, who (for what cause has never yet been discovered) was doomed to ride upon the Lakes of Killarney until the silver shoes on his horse should be worn out by the waters. This is the ground-work of a very good pantomime; the author making O'Donoghue the good genius, and Whiskey, personified, the evil spirit of Ireland.

O'Donoghue takes two lovers under his care, who, to please the *Hay of May*, are to be brought to ruin by her offspring Whiskey, whom she disguises as *Tadde Carey*, Lord *Bullfrog*, father to the lovely *Kathleen*, determines that he who can produce the best horse shall wed her, and puts her up as a prize. *Dermot*, her favoured lover, fears not, for he possesses a horse of surpassing breed; but alas, in an evil hour, Whiskey tempts him, and at last loses his beloved steed, and with it all his hopes. At this moment, O'Donoghue takes pity on him, and *Dermot*, water-cure, promises to "steal him back," he takes him to his "Stable of the thousand steeds" at the bottom of the lake. Here he lends *Dermot* a horse to ride the race with, the next day. He does so amongst the hills of Killarney, and wins the fair *Kathleen*. But Whiskey is not yet overpowered, for the *Old Hag* has told him to "not stir" but that of water can take his power away. He manages to get both *Kathleen* and *Dermot's* fairy steed into his possession, but this proves his ruin; for the horse seeking his native home, carries Whiskey and *Kathleen* to the bottom of the lake, and thus Whiskey's power is destroyed by water. O'Donoghue, having lost *Dermot's* steed, "white horse" to pursue the runaway spirit, follows to the bottom of the lake, and rescues his love, and brings her safe again to earth. Here the characters are changed, and the harlequinade begins. The scenery, by Mr. Dalby, is all good, particularly the "Lake Killarney," which we have observed in the subject of our illustration, at the moment O'Donoghue appears prancing on the waters, attended by his fairy train. The dress of O'Donoghue, which is nearly all silver, is very superb. Mr. Harvey and his graceful wife, are very good as *Harlequin* and *Columbine*. No fall can be found with the *Revolution* of Mr. Revue, and Mr. Henderson has long been acknowledged, a first-rate *Claire*. The theatre has been so crowded ever since the production of "Harlequin O'Donoghue," that nightly some two or three hundred persons are accommodated with places on the stage during the scenes in the circle.



SCENE FROM THE NEW PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN AND O'DONOGHUE" AT ASTLEY'S.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 106, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 106, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1851.